

JPRS 78080

14 May 1981

# Latin America Report

No. 2306



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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## LATIN AMERICA REPORT

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## DEVELOPMENTS AT 10 OCTOBER POWERPLANT REVIEWED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 22 Mar 81 pp 31-33

[Article by Ileana Borges Diaz]

[Text] (AIN)--Some 100 years ago, well-to-do families in the city of Santa Maria del Puerto del Principe (in Camaguey) enjoyed the advantages of electric power in their homes. They paid more than 1 Spanish gold peso for each light bulb installed in their homes.

But now, a century later, there stands in Camaguey Province the splendid 10 October Thermoelectric Plant, the country's third largest and one of its most efficient. It is an example of the very rapid development achieved by the revolution in only 22 years.

In its 12 years of existence, the electric powerplant located on a tongue of land on the shore of Nuevitas Bay has had an interesting history of growth, and its past 5 years have been an example of industrial efficiency.

The first unit began operating in January 1969.

Today the plant has three turbogenerators with a capacity of 64 megawatt-hours each, making a total of 192 megawatt-hours. Its total cost was 40 million pesos.

The work of its 459 employees has been improving ever since it went into operation. During the latest 5-year period, they generated 5,164,315 megawatt-hours, and they exceeded the program every year.

During the same period, they saved more than 11,600 tons of oil equivalent--which is about the same as a metric ton--and that is a sizable figure when we consider that the cost of a metric ton of petroleum stands at around \$300.

The input indicator, which measures the megawatts consumed by the plant itself in producing power, also showed a savings of 10,000 megawatt-hours.

It is the available power factor, however, which has made this the most outstanding of all the country's powerplants in recent years.

## Store of Energy

Available power is simply the power that the plant has available for delivery to the National Power System in the so-called peak hours, which is when the greatest demand for electricity occurs.

During the past 5 years, the 10 October Thermoelectric Plant has kept that indicator above 85 percent--or higher than the level established in international standards, which set it at between 80 and 85 percent.

Achieving that average is not easy, and we see it in the results for 1980, when the employees coped with several difficulties without affecting that level.

As the year began, the planned available power factor stood at 75 percent, and they raised it to 85.2 percent despite the appearance of problems endangering that level.

Defects in equipment such as the feed pumps and induced-draft fans and serious wear and tear on the boilers and turbines in Units 1 and 2 greeted the workers and technicians at the 10 October plant as 1980 began, and to that was added the scheduled maintenance.

As the first half of the year ended, the plant owed 1,806 tons of fuel and more than 2,000 megawatts of input as a result of the above-mentioned factors. Partial maintenance in Unit 1 was now essential.

At when the year ended, the negative balances had been reduced to 414 tons of petroleum and 70 megawatts of input. Several factors contributed to those results.

First, there was the rapid and efficient execution of expanded partial maintenance. Second, the payment of bonuses began in June. And lastly, the Conservation Committee and directives for achieving conservation were established in August.

Engineer Mario Garcia, chairman of the Conservation Committee, says: "But the most decisive factor was the initiative, the inventiveness and, above all, the spirit with which the workers accepted the directives."

"Mayito," as he is known by everyone in the plant, is also head of its Technical Department and a very knowledgeable expert when it comes to the thermoelectric plant's problems.

He says: "The level of awareness among the employees is very high. They do not see these tasks that must be done at critical moments as an 'additional' incentive in a given circumstance, but as a constant effort that constitutes the most positive aspect of the contribution made by the workers."

We learned later that one of the initiatives put into effect by the workers to reduce fuel consumption involved the chemical scrubbing of Unit 1's condenser, which was heavily incrustated with sea salt that could not be eliminated by conventional "brushing."

When necessary, that equipment--in which steam from the turbines is condensed--is cleaned by the above-mentioned brushing method, resulting in a lower consumption of

petroleum, but this time a better solution was required, and the scrubbing gave magnificent results.

#### Immediate and Future Growth

Brigades from the Industrial Projects Construction Enterprise are currently carrying out expansion work at the 10 October plant. At a cost of 100 million pesos, this includes the construction and assembly of turbogenerators 4, 5, and 6 and of a smoke-stack for expelling the toxic gases from these units.

When 1981 began, the 180-meter-high stack--the highest structure in the country--had been completely cast in concrete, and its inner surface is now being lined with bricks and refractory materials. The work is being done jointly by Cubans and Czechoslovaks.

The program for Unit 4 includes assembling its boiler, driving the foundation piles for its turbogenerator, and a complete plant that will house the controls for the new units of 125 MWh each.

Once that phase is completed, the three new pieces of equipment will increase the plant's potential to more than 500 MWh, making it an important complex for electric power.

#### From Semidarkness to Dawn

One hundred years ago, when a group of incipient indigenous capitalists started up the first electric powerplant in Santa Maria del Puerto del Principe for the use of a privileged group, electricity was guaranteed only until midnight.

From that point, we have recently gone from semidarkness to the dawn!

The thousands of kilowatts generated daily by the 10 October Thermoelectric Plant, a monumental work of the revolution, provide electric current at all hours for a population of almost half a million and for industrial complexes such as the Nuevitas Fertilizer Complex or the Battle of Las Guasimas Sugarmill in the municipality of Vertientes.

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CSO: 3010

## CEPE REPORTS INCREASED OIL PRODUCTION THIS YEAR

Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 19 Mar 81 p 7

[Text] Average daily oil production in February was 222,319 barrels, or 16,231 barrels more than in December 1980, according to the Ecuadorean State Oil Corporation (CEPE).

This is equivalent to an increase of 7.98 percent over December 1980 and 5.56 percent over January 1981.

At the end of 1980, the average daily production of crude oil was 205,888 barrels, and in January it was 210,600 barrels. In February it rose to 222,319 barrels.

The increase in the production rate in January and February of this year is explained by the fact that domestic production included the Yuca-Sur field located in the southeastern part of the country and belonging to the CEPE-Texaco Consortium.

## More Oil Production

Corporation figures show a substantial increase in the daily production rate of crude oil.

The year 1980 finished with an average daily production of 205,800 barrels. Early in January, the Yuca field was incorporated into the country's oil production with 8,000 barrels daily, thus bringing the daily production to over 213,000 barrels, an increase of about 5 percent.

However, with the recent incorporation in the middle of March of the Vasal-Tena deposit and the Yulebra field, also belonging to the CEPE-Texaco Consortium and yielding 4,200 and 1,000 barrels daily respectively, the daily production rate has now risen to about 218,000 barrels of crude oil.

It should be pointed out that neither daily nor monthly production is a fixed amount, since there are occasions when the average production may rise substantially as occurred in February of this year, remaining within the percentage range of authorized fluctuation.



## Production by Areas

Of the total production of 6,224,955 barrels of crude oil in February 1981, 6,067,770 barrels, or 97.47 percent, were produced by the CEPE-**Texaco Consortium**. The CEPE-City Company produced 118,446 barrels, or 1.9 percent. The peninsula's production was 38,739 barrels, or 0.62 percent of the total production.

Of the nine production fields belonging to the CEPE-**Texaco Consortium**, the Shushufindi field, with 2,690,414 barrels monthly, is the biggest producer. This figure represents 44.33 percent of the consortium's production and is equal to 43.21 percent of the country's total production.

The Sacha field is in second place with 1,730,741 barrels, or 28.5 percent of the consortium's production and 27.8 percent of the national production.

In the CEPE-City Company, which includes four branches, the Unidad-Panny 18-B field is the most productive, with 75,413 barrels, equivalent to 63.6 percent of the company's production and 1.21 percent of the national production.

On the peninsula, the biggest producing field is the Ancon, with 28,871 barrels, equal to 74.5 percent of this area's production and 0.74 percent of the national production.

The increase in the national production rate for crude oil is in keeping with the corporation's policy of discovering and incorporating new oil fields, and this will enable the country not only to realize a greater income in foreign currency but also assure an adequate supply of petroleum byproducts to meet the demand of the domestic market.

In consideration of these premises, plans have been made for 1982 and 1983 to incorporate new fields into the country's production, all working exclusively for the corporation. At present, all production of crude oil from the east is being carried on by the CEPE-**Texaco Consortium** and the CEPE-City Company. Except for the state's taking over the fields operated by Anglo, whose lease was terminated in 1976, the corporation has been operating on its own account in the Santa Elena Peninsula.

Plans have been made to incorporate the Charapa field during the first quarter of 1982, and this will add 1,500 barrels daily, according to estimates.

Five more fields will be added during the second half of that year, producing the following daily averages: the Bermejo field, 15,000 barrels; the Secoya, 10,000; the Shuara, 5,000; the Shushuquí, 3,000; and the Tetete, 3,000.

Cuyabeno field will be added in the first half of 1983, with 5,000 barrels daily, and Sansahuari in the second half, with 3,000 barrels.

With all these fields included, domestic production will increase by approximately 45,500 barrels of crude oil.

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CSO: 3010/1082

## ECUADOR'S MILITARY MODERNIZATION SEEN AS THREAT TO PERU

Lima GENTE in Spanish 13 Mar 81 pp 24-26

[Article by Alfonso Bermudez F.; passages enclosed in slantlines in boldface in original]

[Text] "The conflict is ended" (EL DIARIO).

"Ecuador withdraws its last soldier." (LA CRONICA).

"Guarantees end boundary war." (EXPRESSO). It is obvious that nobody wants war. And the headlines of 27 February speak eloquently of the spirit which inspires the Peruvian people. However, we believe we are erring on the side of excessive optimism. Thus we run the danger of confusing public opinion concerning the truth of a problem which, in the light of events, has not ended and which, if we speak plainly, rather appears to have entered a fourth intermediate phase, which is dangerous, extremely dangerous, to the future security of Peru.

We are far from encouraging vengeance or suggesting revenge for the aggression we suffered and for the sad loss of brave Peruvian soliders in the sneak attack by Ecuador. It is simply a question of calling the attention of the nation's people to the Ecuadorean Government's maneuvers to reject the Rio de Janeiro Protocol while at the same time gaining time to prepare its army, navy and air force.

It is simply a question of informing the Peruvian people about the calculated way in which Ecuador is arming itself, with a view to trying to solve with weapons a border dispute it lost some time ago by legal means.

There is a diplomatic language, measured and sometimes disconcerting, in our official circles, which responds, according to their argument, to strategies. We are not bound by any such language, and as a medium of expression responsible to the public, we must speak out clearly on a subject where there are no gray areas.

Peru has been attacked and forced to repel a premeditated sneak attack within its own borders. Peru has had to spend millions to mobilize its deterrent forces. However, Peru, reiterating once more its pacifist spirit, not only has acceded, but has even encouraged a dialogue with the Ecuadorean aggressor in its eagerness to avoid further aggravating the problem created by Ecuador's obstinacy in rejecting the Rio de Janeiro Protocol.



However, while Peru works nobly and makes sincere efforts to solve finally the problem which is distracting the efforts of both the Peruvian and the Ecuadorean people to further their development, the representatives of the Ecuadorean Government are acting with duplicity.

And it is those maneuvers and that irresponsible persistence in denying the validity of a treaty ratified by its Congress which they ignore when they report on the negotiations between the military groups.

The problem with Ecuador has not ended.

The government of the irresponsible president, Jaime Roldos, is pursuing a game that was planned much in advance for the purpose of proving "the righteousness of its cause" before the international community.

It was no coincidence that when the treacherous attack on an unarmed Peruvian helicopter took place in the PV22 (Falso Paquisha), there was already in Ecuador an entire propaganda machine ready to denounce the "Peruvian aggression" to the world. This detail was published in EL NACIONAL of Caracas by correspondent Augusto Montesinos Hurtado, who was surprised to discover the presence of foreigners--many of them Chileans--in those offices of anti-Peruvian propaganda.

#### Against Guarantors

Ecuador's planned offensive, which is taking place on all fronts, is aimed now at strengthening its supposed rejection of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol, denying the representation that that treaty grants as guarantors to Brazil, Argentina, the United States and Chile, countries it accepts only as "friends." This vacillating position, which found no support in the OAS was reiterated by Ecuador during the conversations held at the suggestion of the guarantor countries by the Peruvian and Ecuadorean military for the purpose of pacifying the area of conflict in the Cordillera del Condor.

And while "the withdrawal of troops from the Cordillera del Condor" has been reported enthusiastically here, it has not been emphasized that in Ecuador, that country's foreign ministry is on record as saying expressly /"that according to the proposal of the four friendly nations, none of the practical rulings accepted by the parties, nor the terms of their acceptance, may prejudice the fundamental questions."/

And the fundamental questions for Roldos are none other than rejection of the protocol. He indicated this in his speech in Tarqui on 27 February, where he said that the withdrawal of forces does not mean the renunciation "of any of Ecuador's territorial rights." Let us not forget that children in Ecuadorean schools are being traumatized and frustrated by being taught that [Ecuador is] "a country trimmed by Peruvian hands."

#### Actions Against Peru

And if the diplomatic offensive is intense and responds to a premeditated and calculated plan, the Ecuadorean arms buildup is no less.

This is confirmed by the MILITARY TECHNOLOGY MAGAZINE (No 3, 1980), in an article signed by Adrian J. English entitled "Defense in Ecuador," which maintains that that country /"has invested a sizable portion of its income from exploitation of its

recently discovered wealth in modern weapons." The author, who irresponsibly maintains that "Ecuador has lost more than half its original territory to Peru," writes that "the national aspiration to recover at least a part of the territory lost is reinforced by the discovery of oil in the region immediately adjacent to the zone ceded to Peru, since everything seems to indicate that the aforementioned region is equally rich in petroleum."

The magazine, which is published by the Munch Editorial Group of Bonn, Germany, maintains further that "in Ecuador we have the interesting example of a relatively small country with little military history, which in the short space of one decade has modernized its armed forces, within the compass of its resources, to the point of having become one of the most modern and well-equipped forces."

"The existence of an armed force is justified solely by the existence of an actual or potential rival," the writer argues, and he indicates that the only neighbor with whom Ecuador has any problems is Peru, a country which--he says--"in spite of its imposing arsenal, cannot expect another victory as easy as that of 1941" (sic).

#### Missiles and Armored Vehicles

According to the publication cited, the modernization of the Ecuadorean army began toward the end of 1960 and has not stopped yet.

"In 1970 they bought 90 AMX-13 tanks, 27 AML 245 Panhard armored vehicles and 6 F-3 155-mm self-propelled howitzers to modernize their armed forces, which at that time had about 20 M-41 light tanks and a like number of M113 armored troop transports. They also bought an undetermined number of AMX-VCI armored transports."

In 1978, Ecuador began to modernize its antiaircraft force with the purchase of that type of weapons system from the United States. "The purchase included 18 units of Chaparral surface-to-air missiles, 28 Vulcan M-167 20-mm automatic antiaircraft cannons and 44 Vulcan M-163 self-propelled units. With this equipment Ecuador has one of the most modern and complete air defense systems in all Latin America," the German magazine says.

The army air force was established at the end of the 1960's with the purchase of 8 Cessna T-41 aircraft. The materiel operating in 1980 consists of one short Skyvan, three Porter Turbo Pilatus, six Arava, seven T-41's and two Alouette III helicopters. The Military Geographic Institute uses a Gates Learjet 25, a Queen Air and an Aerospace Lama.

#### Navy

Also beginning in 1970, the Ecuadorean Navy "increased its offensive power substantially with the acquisition of the modern Manta, Tulcan and Nueva Rocafuerte rapid torpedo-boats manufactured by the German Lurssen firm." In 1974 Ecuador ordered construction in the Federal Republic of Germany of two 209-type submarines and three missile-launcher patrolboats. These were delivered between 1976 and 1978. During this period the U.S. transferred to Ecuador one LST-type landing craft and 6 small patrol launches.

The Ecuadorean Navy, which has about 4,500 troops including 1,000 infantry and 200 in naval aviation, is made up of the following units:

The destroyer "President Eloy Alfaro," the two submarines "Huancavilca" and "Shyri," the rapid transport frigate "25 de Julio," the corvettes "Esmeralda" and "Manabi," three missile-launcher patrolboats, three torpedoboats, two large and six small patrol launches, one LST-type and two LMS-type landing craft, one transport, one hydrographic ship and several smaller units, not to mention that in 1980 it had under construction six corvettes of the Libyan "Wadi" class and a 900-ton sailing ship for training similar to the Colombian Navy's "Gloria."

The Naval Air Force, created in mid-1975, has one Arava light transport and two Alouette III helicopters, one Cessna 320, one Cessna 177 and two Cessna T-41's.

#### Air Force

Ecuador has also made and is still making a bold effort to increase its fighting power in the air. As of this date the Ecuadorean Air Force is made up of one chase-attack squadron with 12 Jaguar planes; two squadrons whose primary mission is counterinsurgency, one with 11 A-37 B's and the other, which also has training functions, with 10 Strikemasters; a small squadron of bombers, with three Canberras and a group of transports consisting of four DC-6's, one C-130H, three HS 748's, two DHC-5's and one DHC-6. Its helicopter force has also been considerably strengthened and now consists of two Aerospace Pumas, four Lamas, six Alouettes and three Bel 47's. Eighteen Cessna T-41's, 20 T-34C's, 12 T-33A's and 12 SIAI Marchetti SF 260's acquired in 1978 are used for training.

Ecuador has also acquired 18 Mirage F1-JE's and JB's, with the purchase of which it now possesses a modern interceptor force equal to any similar materiel in the region."

But its bold arms buildup continues. It is known that representatives of the Ecuadorean Government are negotiating in several countries to try to obtain ever more sophisticated weapons. Let us not forget that the imminent purchase of 42 Israeli Kfir chase planes was announced, although this is still unconfirmed.

The Ecuadorean arms buildup has a purpose, and it is none other than to attack Peru at some opportune moment, a fact which may seem like suicide, but which is quite coherent if one considers the background of Ecuador's maneuver to reject the Rio de Janeiro Protocol. Let us not forget either the petroleum and the gold deposits in the vicinity of the Cordillera del Condor, wealth which has awakened the greed of the Ecuadoreans, who, according to newspaper stories overseas, are egged on by foreign interests.

It is important to keep in mind and not forget that wars in the 20th Century are not waged because of eagerness for adventure, but because of economic interests. And what Ecuador is trying to do is deprive Peru of its Amazon wealth. This idea may be termed nonsense, but it cannot be denied that that is the neighboring country's objective, and that is why Peru must be alert. Vigilant, always vigilant.

## PERUVIAN FOREIGN MINISTER: ECUADOR RECOGNIZES RIO PROTOCOL

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 2 Apr 81 p 4

[Report on interview with Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella by EL COMERCIO in Lima, 1 April 1981]

[Text] It is hoped that Ecuador will now comply with the treaty in its entirety, says Foreign Minister Arias Stella. Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella said yesterday in exclusive statements to EL COMERCIO that it is "very significant and encouraging" that Ecuador has changed its attitude and "now recognizes the validity of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol and the marking of 1,600 kilometers in accordance with that instrument along the remainder of the common frontier."

He indicated in this regard that "we have gained something," expressing the hope that Ecuador will comply with the protocol in its entirety, "joining with us in the final demarcation of that small, 78-kilometer strip which is still unmarked."

The Peruvian diplomatic chief emphasized in the interview that the possibilities for cooperation between our two countries in all sorts of areas "are as vast and promising as the feelings of peace and friendship of the Peruvian people toward Ecuador are great."

During the interview the foreign minister was asked about the Ecuadorean statement, in a communique on 28 March, that the "divortium aquarum" between the Zamora and Santiago rivers did not exist, this being the reason the placement of markers was not completed.

"Actually," the foreign minister answered, "Ecuador invented the pretext that the 'divortium aquarum' did not exist as an excuse to refuse to continue placing the posts which were missing in the Cordillera del Condor. "However, what is noteworthy about Ecuador's attitude is that after the delivery of the U.S. plan in February 1947, the Peruvian-Ecuadorean Mixed Commission for the Demarcation of Frontiers continued to work in the Cordillera del Condor and 10 months later, in accordance with the Dias Aguiar decision, placed the Nayumbe-Teisha and Cunhuima Sur markers, following all the usual requisites, as called for in the protocol, concerning those markers. "Almost a year later, in September 1948," he added, "or 17 months after both



parties had accepted the U.S. plan, the Peruvian and Ecuadorean chairmen of the mixed commission drew up and signed in Iquitos the agreement to continue work, in which "the sector between the Cusumaza-Bumbuiza and the Cunhuime-Sur markers" was indicated as a work area for the border-marking campaign, and it was expressly stated that the Dias de Aguilar arbitration decision would be taken into consideration in this matter.

"Again, on 20 September 1948, in the instructions handed by the two chairmen of the mixed commission to the chiefs of the southern brigade, those directives were repeated, stating that the work "will begin at the Cunhuime-Sur marker and will continue north, following the line of the frontier as indicated by Brazilian arbiter Braz Dias de Aguilar in his 1945 decision," Arias Stella indicated.

He added that "later, in mid-1949, more than 2 years after having received the U.S. plan, the Quito foreign office found that there might be some difficulty if the divortium aquarum did not exist.

"However, the mixed commission continued its work and placed seven more markers, the last of which was dedicated and officially recognized on 20 November 1950, and named for that date. Between this '20 November marker' and the Cunhuime-Sur marker there are 78 kilometers, the final stretch waiting to be marked, the entire remainder of the frontier--more than 1,600 kilometers--having already been marked."

#### Fallacious Argument

The foreign minister was also asked if the nonexistence of the divortium aquarum is the main Ecuadorean argument for refusing to place the markers still missing in the Condor.

"That is not precisely true," Arias Stella indicated, "since the divortium aquarum does exist, and this was even proved by the U.S. plan itself. Furthermore, in that plan the border is indicated in conformity with Dias Aguilar's arbitration decision and with the line of demarcation already established at that time by the Peruvian-Ecuadorean Mixed Commission.

"However, the divortium aquarum is of secondary importance and is mentioned in the Rio Protocol as a simple point of reference. The important thing is that the line of demarcation must pass between two points: one of these is the San Francisco and the other the Yaupi.

"Article VII of the Rio Protocol refers to the divortium aquarum as a point of orientation located, according to Dias Aguilar, in the Cordillera del Condor. Therefore to maintain, as Ecuador does, that the principle is not based on a given line, but rather on a geographic accident located between two points of that line, is an obvious fallacy."

#### Memorandum Cited

"The Ecuadorean foreign minister himself says in his memorandum to arbiter Dias de Aguilar 'that, adhering to the letter of the Rio Protocol, the line must follow the course of the San Francisco gorge through the divortium aquarum between the Zamora and Santiago rivers, and that if this divortium aquarum should not be found, it

whole or in part, it should be completed with a geodesic line joining the two extreme points of the line, that is, the San Francisco Gorge and the Boca de Yaupi on the Santiago, so that this line may be adjusted later on to the accidents of the terrain and to the actual geographic situation."

He indicated that "Ecuador, thus, before it invented a pretext to avoid complying with its commitments, thus understood the mention of the *divortium aquarum* by the Rio de Janeiro Protocol in its true sense, or as a secondary point of reference, and believed that if this geographic accident were not found, that circumstance could not hinder demarcation of the border.

"Where, then, is the new border problem? Ecuador in its own words defines the eminently demarcatory character of the argument and has resolved it legally and technically in the most direct and simple way.

"The memorandum is, in addition, another documented proof that the Ecuadorean foreign office has recognized the entire line between San Francisco and the Yaupi as an area subject to Dias de Aguiar's arbitration," the foreign minister said.

#### Dias de Aguiar Decision

When Arias Stella was asked why the Ecuadorean communique states that the disputed area was not subject to the Dias de Aguiar decision, he said that that "is another pretext used by Ecuador to avoid final compliance with the Rio Protocol.

#### Rio Protocol

"You see, the formula proposed by Brazilian Foreign Minister Aranha--and accepted by Ecuador and Peru--to settle the differences which arose concerning some sectors of the border and the Dias de Aguiar decision demonstrates irrefutably that the arbiter's powers extend to the entire sector included in his decision.

"The Aranha formula provides that 'the dispute in the Cordillera del Condor will be resolved according to a solution to be decided by Capt Braz Dias de Aguiar after an on-the-spot inspection.' In the list of considerations in his decision, the Brazilian expert states how the various interpretations of the protocol by each party arose, and the text adds: 'That is how the dispute came about concerning that sector of the border between the source of the San Francisco Gorge and the mouth of the Yaupi.'

"As you can see," said the Peruvian diplomatic chief, "the Ecuadorean statement is rash in seeking to deny that the Cordillera del Condor sector was subject in its entirety to Dias de Aguiar's arbitration."

The foreign minister was also asked why Ecuador then denied the validity of the arbiter's decision and the demarcation made in accordance therewith, and he indicated that "that was part of its game. That Ecuadorean position has actually been refuted and denied firsthand by the Ecuadorean Government itself.

"Actually, the validity of the Dias de Aguiar decision and the definitive character of the marker posts placed in the Cordillera del Condor are recognized by Ecuador in

its own official documents, as well as in the president's messages to the Congress, in foreign ministry memoranda, in the official Acts of the Mixed Boundary Commission, etc.," he added.

"Suffice it to cite as an example the Ecuadorean foreign minister's message to the nation in July 1946, which says: 'During the current year the demarcation of the frontier in the Cordillera del Condor through the Zamora-Santiago divortium aquarum will be finished. Topographical surveys have been made of those sectors, and following Navy Captain Dias Aguiar's decision, brigades or subcommittees were sent there which, after due verification, will place the marker posts along the frontier in that region....'

"What better document to prove conclusively that the Dias de Aguiar decision was expressly recognized by Ecuador a year after it was handed down!" Arias Stella remarked.

#### Change of Attitude

Finally, he said, "It is very significant and encouraging that Ecuador has reconsidered its attitude and now recognizes the validity of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol and the demarcation of 1,600 kilometers according to that protocol along the rest of the common border.

"We have gained something. I hope that Ecuador will agree to comply with the protocol, joining with us in the final demarcation of that short 78-kilometer section which is still unmarked.

"The possibilities for cooperation in all areas between our two countries are as vast and promising as the Peruvian people's feelings of peace and friendship for Ecuador are great," the foreign minister said.

8735

CSO: 3010/1173

## ECUADOREAN ID LEADER PLEASED BY LA TRIP OUTCOME

Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 6 Apr 81 p 3

[Text] Rodrigo Borja, head of the Democratic Left (ID), said he was fully satisfied with the results of his last trip through several countries to explain Ecuador's position on the border conflict with Peru. The 20 day tour included visits to Aruba, Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, where--according to Borja--"I found deep sympathy for the Ecuadorean position."

He explained that he went to those countries to point out the truth about our territorial problem, to refute false reports spread by Peruvian diplomats abroad, to denounce the unbridled arms race carried on by Peruvian government administrations and to ask for the solidarity of the peoples and governments of Latin America with the Ecuadorean cause. He explained that he traveled as a representative of the country, but that his traveling expenses were paid by his party. He emphasized that first he attended the international conference of Social Democratic leaders in Aruba. There, he said, after describing Peru's arms race, he received unanimous approval of a resolution favorable to Ecuador.

He said that in Venezuela he met with the president of the republic and with high government officials, and that he was received at a larger meeting attended by the executive committee of the Democratic Action Party, the largest Venezuelan political party, which has 1,270,000 members. He indicated that he then left for the Dominican Republic, where he met with the president and the vice president of the republic the presidents of the senate and the chamber of deputies and other government officials and with the secretary general of the Socialist International of Latin America.

He added that on the way to Costa Rica he met in Nicaragua with "Comandante Cero"--Eden Pastora--who met him at the Managua airport. He said that during the dialogue he discussed our territorial problem with Peru.

At all the meetings, he added, "I explained the background and nature of the Ecuador-Peru boundary conflict." He emphasized that he repeatedly maintained that our country cannot renounce its rights along the Amazon and that we want peace, but peace with dignity.

8735

CSO: 3010/1173



## CUBA SEEN AS VIRTUALLY ISOLATED IN LATIN AMERICA

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 3 Apr 81 pp 1-A, 6-A

[Article by Luis Azuaje]

[Text] Bogota, 2 April--A series of diplomatic incidents and accusations by several Latin American countries concerning alleged Cuban intervention in their domestic affairs, has brought Cuba back to a situation similar to the one it experienced in the sixties, when President Fidel Castro's government was subjected to a hemispheric blockade.

At present, Argentina, perhaps because of the 7,000 kilometers that separate it from Havana, is the only South American country that still has relations with Cuba on the ambassadorial level. In recent months, the few nations that still had ties with the Castro regime withdrew their diplomats.

The deterioration of relations between Cuba and its Latin American neighbors, which became accentuated after an open rapprochement during the seventies, coincided with Ronald Reagan's inauguration as President of the United States. Even before taking office, Reagan had warned that he would combat the "plans to expand Castro-communist influence in the Caribbean."

But perhaps the severest blow to Castro's regime was dealt last month by Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, when he denounced Cuban intervention in the internal affairs of his country. He was referring to a far-reaching subversive plan supposedly encouraged by Castro, the alleged objective being to destabilize Colombian democracy.

Turbay Ayala accused the Cuban Government of supplying weapons and allowing the island nation to be used as a training base for Colombian guerrillas, who tried unsuccessfully to make a landing in southwestern Colombia to launch a subversive offensive.

In an immediate reaction to the Colombian protest--punctuated by the withdrawal of the Colombian ambassador from Havana and the virtual expulsion of the Cuban diplomat accredited to Bogota--Panama announced its desire to convene a hemispheric conference in order to reexamine Latin American relations with Cuba. Meanwhile, Venezuela asked the Colombian Government for information on the alleged subversive plans fostered by Cuba in the region.

With the exception of Argentina, the South American countries that maintain ties with Castro's government are represented by charges d'affaires, who play a secondary, virtually irrelevant role with respect to diplomacy. In fact, Latin American trade with Cuba is of little importance.

Shortly before the Colombian accusation, serious diplomatic incidents in the embassies of Venezuela, Peru and Ecuador in Havana deteriorated relations between those countries and Cuba, culminating with the recall of the ambassadors. Once again Castro's regime was in virtual isolation.

An evaluation of the relations between Latin American countries and Havana indicates that only Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Grenada have friendly ties with Castro's government. The remaining nations have broken off all kinds of relations, or have fragile ties considered to be "cool" and irrelevant. The same thing happened in the early seventies, when an accusation by Venezuela paved the way for the diplomatic and commercial blockade against Castro by the OAS.

Here is a country-by-country summary of the state of relations between Latin American nations and Cuba.

#### Argentina

Relations with Cuba were reestablished in 1973 after having been suspended for 11 years. But the disappearance of two officials of the Cuban embassy in Buenos Aires in 1976 and the Cuban protest over non-compliance with a trade agreement, threatened to cause a new rupture. Although the two officials never showed up, and the protest had no results, the two countries' relations were ostensibly normal. Nevertheless, the little trade that exists between the countries has cooled their relations.

#### Chile

This country was perhaps the best friend Cuba had in South America between 1970 and 1973, during the government of the late Salvador Allende. After the military coup, Gen Augusto Pinochet broke off relations with Castro, although the Swiss embassy in Havana represents Chilean interests (which are practically non-existent) in Cuba.

#### Uruguay

Since 1964, obeying the OAS decision, the democratic government of Uruguay has suspended relations with Cuba. In 1973, when a civilian-military government took over, any possibility of renewing ties evaporated. On the contrary, Castro was accused of instigating insurrection in the country by supporting the Tupamaro Guerrilla movement.

#### Paraguay

President Alfredo Stroessner is an avowed enemy of communism, and in the sixties his government severed ties with Cuba. That decision remains unalterable.

## **Bolivia**

Relations with Cuba were broken off in the early sixties, and later things became worse when former Cuban minister Ernesto "Che" Guevara turned up in Bolivia at the head of the Bolivian guerrilla movement. That incident nearly led to another boycott against Cuba. The anti-communist government of Gen Luis Garcia Meza has indicated that it has no intention of renewing relations with Castro.

## **Brazil**

Relations with Cuba were broken off in 1964, when the OAS was promoting its boycott. During the present period of democratic liberalization, sponsored by President Antonio Figueiredo, tensions have lessened. But the government in Brasilia claims that the resumption of ties with Cuba is not a "priority" issue.

## **Peru**

After upholding the OAS blockade, Peru re-established relations with Cuba in 1970 during the government of the late President Juan Velasco Alvarado. Relations were relatively normal until 1980, when more than 10,000 Cubans took refuge in the Peruvian embassy in Havana, opening the floodgates for the exodus of more than 150,000 Cubans. The touchy diplomatic incident hindered friendly relations, and the two countries recalled their ambassadors. They still maintain some ties, but they are termed "very cool."

## **Ecuador**

Seventeen years of suspended relations ended in 1979, when President Jaime Roldos took office and normalized the relationship. A year and a half later, an obscure incident in the Ecuadorean embassy in Havana altered those relations. Cuban police forcefully ejected a group of Cubans who had sought refuge in the diplomatic mission. Although ties were not severed, Ecuador recalled its ambassador, and only the charge d'affaires remains to oversee a very chilly relationship.

## **Guyana**

Prime Minister Forbes Burnham, a socialist, maintains ties with Cuba, but they are not very close. Trade between the two nations is limited, and there is no indication of any improvement or deterioration in the future.

## **Suriname**

This country did not have relations with Cuba, but after last year's military coup the new government, which is beginning to lean toward the left, indicated a willingness to resume ties with Castro, as long as that decision did not endanger its trade with the West.

## **Venezuela**

Venezuela was the country that convened the council of foreign ministers of the OAS which in 1964 called for the blockade against Cuba, once it was proven that

Cuban guerrillas and weapons had been used to destabilize the nascent democracy in that nation. Ten years later, relations were resumed, but the harmony lasted a short time. When two Venezuelan photographers and two Cuban exiles were linked to the explosion of a Cuban airliner in Barbados in 1976, the Cuban Government protested loudly. Recently, the situation was aggravated when a petition was submitted requesting that the alleged culprits be pardoned. The incident resulted in 76 deaths. At the end of 1979, relations entered a period of real deterioration when Castro refused to grant permission for 18 Cubans to leave the country after they sought refuge in the Venezuelan embassy in Havana. Venezuela withdrew its diplomatic personnel, and the government recently indicated that it is ready to announce that it has broken off ties with Castro.

#### Colombia

Two weeks ago the Colombian Government suspended relations with Cuba after accusing Castro of allowing the training of the guerrillas who unsuccessfully tried to launch a subversive offensive against this country, and of providing them with weapons. Although Colombia stated it would not protest to the OAS, its denunciation paved the way for the implementation of greater sanctions. Presumably the state security forces are accumulating evidence against the Cuban Government, while Latin American neighbors have begun bilateral consultations to discuss the alleged Cuban intervention in Colombian affairs. These discussions are similar to those that took place 17 years ago when the OAS decided to blockade the island.

#### Panama

Under the leadership of Gen Omar Torrijos, relations between the two countries reached a high point during the past decade. Under the presidency of Aristides Royo, ties have remained cordial, but it was this administration that, upon hearing Colombia's new complaint, suggested the possibility of calling a meeting of several countries of the hemisphere to reexamine relations between the community and Cuba.

#### Costa Rica

Despite various verbal confrontations, diplomatic relations between Costa Rica and Cuba have been maintained with a modicum of normality. Last year President Rodrigo Carazo offered his country as a temporary refuge for Cuban exiles in a measure that apparently had no impact on relations. However, various sectors of the Costa Rican population have begun to question Carazo's Cuba policy, accusing him of using his country as a bridge for subversives and arms from Cuba on their way to other Central American nations.

#### Honduras

This country's government has been loyal to the blockades instigated by the United States and the OAS. It has tenaciously opposed resuming ties with Castro's regime.

#### Nicaragua

Former President Anastasio Somoza, an avowed enemy of Castro, upheld the OAS blockade against Cuba throughout his administration. After the civil war and the triumph of the Sandinist revolution, relations were resumed, and are now excellent.

## El Salvador

After the OAS blockade, relations with Cuba were never reestablished. In recent months there have been increasing complaints about Castro's alleged decision to supply arms and men to the Salvadoran guerrilla movement, which is waging a virtual civil war against the junta headed by Christian Democrat Napoleon Duarte.

## Guatemala

Like its neighbors Honduras and El Salvador, this country cut off ties with Cuba two decades ago, and the administration of President Romeo Lucas Garcia has repeatedly accused Castro of promoting insurrection in Central America.

## Mexico

After Nicaragua and Grenada, no other country in the region has better relations with the Cuban Government. Mexico was the only Latin American nation that refused to honor the hemispheric blockade against Castro in 1964. Recently, President Jose Lopez Portillo harshly criticized the United States for supplying weapons and military advisers to El Salvador, while at the same time he referred to Castro as "my commander."

## Grenada

Castro's best ally in the Caribbean basin is the prime minister of Grenada, Maurice Bishop. Having taken over in 1979 after a coup, Bishop has openly defended Cuban policies and has repeatedly expressed his loyalty to Castro. Grenada was one of the only two countries in the Americas to support the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

## Jamaica

Cuba lost a great friend when Michael Manley was defeated in last year's elections in Jamaica. The new administration of Edward Seaga, making clear its position on Castro, expelled the Cuban ambassador and announced its desire to sever ties with Cuba.

## Barbados

This is a pro-Western nation that has insignificant ties with Castro. However, the Barbados Government became even cooler toward Cuba after the Cuban airliner was blown up over its territory. To avoid more problems with Castro and Cuban exiles, the government adopted a neutral position and stuck to it by prohibiting the use of its airport for the refueling of Cuban planes flying to Africa.

## Haiti

The government of Jean-Claude Duvalier inherited from his father's regime a fierce opposition to communist regimes, and consequently maintains some distance from Castro.

## Dominican Republic

President Antonio Guzman does not have diplomatic relations with Cuba, although there is no dispute between the two countries. The Dominican Government has not been anxious to resume ties, apparently waiting for the United States to take the initiative. At present that possibility seems very remote.



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CSO: 3010



## BRIEFS

RESUMED SUGAR PRODUCTION--St Johns, Antigua, April 9: CANA--Antigua which abandoned its sugar industry nine years ago, will start its lone mill grinding again within the next three weeks. Premier Vere Bird Sr. today announced an April 27 date for reaping to begin in the island's first sugar cane crop since 1972. The announcement came as the Premier switched on one of the two engines at the factory for a trial run. Engineering consultants D.M. Simpson and Company Limited of Barbados who spearheaded the rebuilding of the sugar factory, are expected to install the second engine in time for commissioning scheduled for April 27. The General Manager of the Sugar Corporation, Guyanese Mr Reilier, said that initially the factory will produce some 1,200 tonnes of sugar, but its production will gradually increase to its maximum capacity of 5,000 tonnes a year. The operation is geared only to local consumption. Some 600 acres of canes are ready for reaping one third of this amount grown by small farmers. However, the Manager of Cultivation, Mr Norris Abbott said that the Corporation is aiming at just over 1,100 acres for the 1982-83 crop. [Excerpts] [Kingston THE SUNDAY GLEANER in English 12 Apr 81 p 4]

CSO: 3025

## BRIEFS

**ANTI-PLP CHARGES**--After some almost fifteen years in the seat of power, "we're still engaging in nonsensical, juvenile, political pranks," Progressive Liberal Party West Grand Bahama-Bimini MP Henry Bowen charged today. "Unemployment has gotten out of hand; crime is rampant; young Bahamian girls are being forced into prostitution; our law-enforcement agencies are being rendered impotent by international drug-runners; and in the face of all this we go galloping off on yet another one of our silly little political witch-hunts," Mr Bowen said. The Deputy Speaker of the House of Assembly was answering a move by PLP secretary-general Senator Berlin Pratt to have him censured for "shoot-ing off his mouth talking nonsense." Said Senator Pratt: "He (Bowen) knows that he was on his way out since 1972. It's just that we kept plugging for him." But, following a PLP seminar held recently in Grand Bahama, Senator Pratt said the PLP hierarchy members there said "no way could they take Bowen back to the people." Countered Mr Bowen, the entire proceeding was "stage managed" and the end result predetermined. Said Mr Bowen today: "The electorate of Grand Bahama and Bimini are a politically aware and informed group of people; they are not fooled in the least by that West End road show." [By Gladstone Thurston] [Excerpt] [Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 4 Apr 81 p 1]

**'CRIME WAVE' CRITICISM**--The Government's silence on "the current criminal wave of terror gripping the nation" is "a total indictment" of its "inability to further manage the affairs of this nation." That was the view of the minority opposition Free National Democratic Movement (FNDM), which further charged that the current wave of terror, threatening the economic lifeline of this country is being "ignored by the present Government." The FNDM said the PLP administration must be indicted for: [1] its failure to inspire in the younger generation the value of "working for a living." [2] its failure to recognise and stem the growing tide of violent anti-social activity; [3] its failure to re-moralise the police force with adequate salary incentives, just grounds for promotion and proper efficient equipment. Also, the FNDM said it was necessary to double the police squad car fleet servicing Nassau and to recruit additional personnel for the police force. [Excerpts] [Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 8 Apr 81 p 1]



## GARCIA MEZA CALLS INTEGRATION ACCORDS DIVISIVE

La Paz ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 26 Mar 81 pp 1, 9

[Report on interview with President Gen Luis Garcia Meza on national and international problems by representatives of the press, radio and television, in La Paz on 26 March]

[Text] This morning, President of the Republic Gen Luis Garcia Meza initiated a period of rapprochement with the news media in general by inviting representatives of all branches of that sector to a combination work session and breakfast which focused on various problems confronting our country. This is the first time since the armed forces assumed power in July 1980 that the head of state has held a formal conversation with the press, radio and television.

The basic concerns of the Armed Forces Government are to improve the health and education sectors, achieve greater understanding among Bolivians and moralize public administration.

These concerns were expressed this morning by President Luis Garcia Meza during a combination work session and breakfast (not a press conference) with representatives of the country's news media at the Government Palace.

With regard to the international aspect, the chief executive considers that the Amazon, Southern Cone and Andean pacts are dividing the South American countries inasmuch as the "big countries want to play the predominant role in carrying out those agreements."

Various subjects of general interest were brought up during the conversation with the head of state. He said that he was taking this means of initiating an exchange of ideas with the press which, in the future, would be more complete, more constant, and that, for this purpose, he was arranging to have the press room at the Government Palace reopened.

He was very clear in expressing his desire that greater understanding be achieved among Bolivians. "We cannot continue to fight among ourselves," he declared and said that the contribution of the press to this cause can be decisive and useful.

He expressed his regret that in some areas the foreign press, through Bolivian spokesmen disloyal to our country, "is distorting the news and altering our country's image by not reflecting the truth."

## Budget

With regard to the economic aspect, Gen Garcia Meza said that refinancing of the foreign debt (\$432 million) has been delayed by the change in the minister of finance and other factors. Work is now proceeding "on the basis of reality," and by the first half of April "we shall be able to come up with the national budget."

He also said that the renegotiations "have been beneficial to our country," as we succeeded in getting a deferment of 3 and 8 years in the repayment terms. In reference to international organizations such as the IDB, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, he said that "they are continuing to support the country's most important projects."

## Lawful State

The president of the republic stated that the regime has always been "within the category of a lawful state from the moment it assumed power in accordance with the constitution. Certain measures, particularly of a political nature, were taken for the good of the country."

As for the curfew, he said it will be continued inasmuch as it is important to family life, being "beneficial from both the economic and disciplinary aspects." He said that Holy Thursday will be an exception so that the people may carry out their Catholic duties.

## Relations With the United States

In the president's opinion, the only thing standing in the way of reestablishing diplomatic relations with the United States is the drug traffic. He said that during the provisional governments of Guevara and Lydia Queiler the "minister of interior himself took part in the drug traffic and collected money in Montero for the purchase of Cuban arms, among other things.

"However, the frontal attack launched by the armed forces will have the backing of the DEA [Drug Enforcement Administration] which sent experts from the United States with whom operatives will be organized. We are on the track of international drug traffickers," he added.

"We are also hoping for the support of other countries as well as a study on the cultivation of a type of coca which contains less alkaloid and, therefore, does not serve to produce cocaine, except for chewing."

He said that the eradication of coca planting and its replacement by other agricultural products will require \$11 billion.

Returning to the subject of relations with the United States, the chief executive revealed that diplomatic action is being taken by Dr Alberto Quiroga, ambassador to the OAS, who has made contacts with the White House.

## International Aspect

Questioned about the Andean Pact, President Garcia Meza said that "while his political attitude is not changing, we shall adhere to the same position." We maintain that the people's right to self-determination should be respected and, consequently, nonintervention in their domestic affairs." Nevertheless, "Bolivia is receptive to everyone and, in this spirit, will receive the members of the Cartagena Accord Board" who have announced their imminent visit to our country.

With regard to the integrationist accord, he said "it had deteriorated" due to frictions between Colombia and Venezuela, Peru and Ecuador.

He also said that there is a lack of "proper understanding" among South American countries. The pacts are dividing us, in his opinion, with two big countries at the forefront--Argentina and Brazil--which "are attempting to play a predominant role in the administration" of the Southern Cone and Amazon pacts.

## Moralization

With respect to achieving better management in the public administration apparatus, a chief executive asserted that "we must first do some moral reflecting. We are not working for the country," he added, "but primarily for ourselves. We do not have the fatherland spirit. There is so much immorality that, wherever we put our finger, pus spurts out. From intermediate and low levels of society, there are people who specialize in the corruption which is always present in any government, holding their hand out for a 10-percent bribe. It is a difficult jungle to enter," he said.

He then expressed his desire to "bring about better national understanding. We must first unite the people, for 72 political parties have done us great harm. We have gone our separate ways. We must unite the workers to achieve greater political and economic strength.

"When that is achieved, we shall be able to think about political parties and unions; but over the medium term, sooner or later."

With regard to problems of health and education, the chief of state pointed out that "Bolivia is immensely big and the people greatly underdeveloped. Poverty is latent, and in my trips to outlying areas I see abandoned people who have lost faith because of false promises made by politicians only to get votes.

"In the education field there are districts where children have no benches on which to sit. This is another problem we shall have to resolve to achieve 'national integration.'"

8568

CSO: 3010/1118

## ARMED FORCES SUBJECTED TO 'INFAMOUS CAMPAIGN'

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 1 Apr 81 p 2

[Article by Casto Millan Oliva: "Communist Plot Against the Armed Forces"]

[Text] Members of the nation's armed forces, particularly those who took an active part in the 17 July 1980 Movement, are being subjected to an infamous slander campaign as part of a plot hatched by Soviet agents, U.S. politicians and misguided Bolivian extremists.

Although based on other premises, similar campaigns were experienced in turn by the military of Argentina, Chile (some time ago, especially with the death of Orlando Letelier, Russian KGB agent), Uruguay and other countries, who were accused of being "assassins," "torturers" and "sadists." A short time ago, a U.S. senator was bold enough to accuse the Colombian president of being implicated in the marihuana traffic.

In 1978, as we well know, agents under Russian influence, operating in the Carter government, attempted to get control of Bolivia through the elections; but they were not counting on certain unknowns which, despite enormous financial resources available to their agents in this country, prevented their plans from succeeding and forced them to choose the route of violence, beginning with the assassination of a priest and the director of a weekly publication and other acts of terrorism.

However, when the terrorists were preparing to increase their acts of violence through the "democratization process," the armed forces--without the slightest violence and to the great astonishment of those same terrorists--took over the reins of government.

This defeat of those who were attempting to make Bolivia another U.S. Vietnam is the principal reason for the slander campaign against Bolivia's military leaders, even though that campaign is not only contrary to the interests of those directly involved but also harmful to the national image.

The slander campaign, accusing members of the armed forces of being involved in the cocaine traffic, is being carried out through highly influential television channels and newspapers in the United States; and, in this country, agents of international communism are taking it upon themselves to spread rumors in suitable places; and in accordance with their well-known techniques, they are playing the role of useful fools, as always, somehow involved in communist subversion.

Well-informed citizens reason differently and are aware that slandering is easy and is a weapon communists have been using since the beginning of World War III which they are unleashing on a worldwide scale. Setting up programs of a scandalous nature is also a simple procedure, especially in the United States where there are organizations which specialize in that field.

The decision of our armed forces not to permit the creation of situations similar to those being experienced in El Salvador, Colombia and other Central American countries is forcing international communism to use slander as a weapon to obtain immediate and medium-range objectives and nothing less with possibilities for success as, for example: slandering military leaders creates an atmosphere of doubt and susceptibility within the institution itself. Such an occurrence in the Military Academy is an indication of the effect and success obtained; public opinion in general--thoroughly molded by communist agents--thus becomes confused; drug traffickers, in turn, have been put in better position, since the authorities have been rendered somewhat ineffective for fear of being slanderously accused of being accomplices or accessories after the fact. This is what happened a few days ago in Santa Cruz when an army officer, intervening in the discovery and capture of cocaine manufacturers, was immediately accused of being an accessory after the fact. At this rate, it will not be long until no one will dare defend society against the terrible scourge of drug trafficking.

Over the medium term, this slander campaign is making it possible for international communists to engage in further acts of violence, as they are able to profit by that campaign and by the skepticism of certain sectors of the population. At this very moment, the campaign is preventing a complete normalization of our foreign relations.

Slander which produces anything of value! Impossible! As Christians and good citizens, with God and the fatherland, we must not permit anything of consequence to result from this slander.

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CSO: 3010/1118



## TAX CREDITS REINSTATED DUE TO EXPORT SALES DECLINE

## Manufactured Exports Slump

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Apr 81 p 28

[Text] Brasilia--The weak performance of manufactured exports during the first quarter of this year, when they increased only 20 percent over sales in the same period last year, is the basis for the decision made yesterday by the president of the republic on the advice of the ministers of planning and of finance to reestablish the tax credit on the IPI [Finished goods tax] and ICM [Tax on movement of merchandise] at the level of 15 percent, which had been eliminated on 7 December 1979 with the maxidevaluation of the cruzeiro.

The poor performance of manufactured exports was confirmed yesterday by two qualified sources: in the private sector, the president of the Brazilian Exporters Association, Laerte Setubal, and in the government sector, the director of CACEX [Foreign Trade Department], Benedito Moreira. Although cautioning that he did not have the final figures for the month of March, Moreira acknowledged that manufactured exports grew by only 20 percent over the January-March 1980 period, when they increased 40 percent over the 1979 period.

"If this situation continues," Setubal acknowledged, "the goal of exporting \$26 billion this year will be compromised. And as the trade balance has a decisive role in the nation's external accounts this year, the government did not hesitate to reestablish the tax credit, despite possible retaliation by GATT, EEC and the United States."

When a reporter from O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO asked Planning Minister Delfim Netto about this, he preferred an ironic reply, asserting that today everyone is resorting to protectionism and Brazil is not going to "go on playing the fool" while everyone else raises protective barriers.

Finance Minister Ernane Galveas also considered possible retaliation by importers irrelevant, asserting that, with reference to GATT, Brazil is simply renewing the agreement signed by his predecessor, Mario Simonsen, which provided for gradual elimination of the tax subsidy by reducing it to 15 percent in January 1981, 9 percent in January 1982, 3 percent in January 1983 and zero in July 1983.

## Maxidevaluation

In the opinion of the exporters, reestablishment of the IPI/ICM tax credit corresponds to a 15 percent maxidevaluation of the cruzeiro, but is a formula whereby

authorities need not alter exchange policy, according to which exchange correction will be equal to inflation as measured by the INPC [National Consumer Price Index] minus foreign inflation. According to Setubal, the exchange rate was already lagging about 12 percent for exporters.

With this arrangement, exporters have an additional advantage; the information is not recorded; foreign loans do not become more expensive, thus making it possible to correct the balance of payments.

Government experts admit that reestablishing the tax credit will reduce IPI revenue, casting doubt on the possibility of a surplus for the fiscal budget, which would provide additional funds to offset deficits in the monetary budget.

Without the help of a fiscal surplus, monetary authorities will have only 180 billion cruzeiros to make up for their deficits--80 billion cruzeiros of RDB [expansion unknown] held by the Bank of Brazil and 100 billion cruzeiros of excess deposits in the Federal Savings Bank. But these funds are already taking the place of others that the government will not have available this year and that are related to the liquidation of \$2.8 billion of foreign reserves last year.

Besides losing the IPI revenue, the government will have other erosion of its funds, as about 12 billion cruzeiros will be taken from the Treasury to meet the commitments of small producers of the Northeast whose debts contracted before 15 March and due before the end of this year will be canceled.

#### Finance Minister Gives Details

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Apr 81 p 28

{Text} Brasilia--The government decided to authorize new fiscal incentives for exports, reestablishing the tax-credit system for sales of manufactured goods in the international market--which was suspended in December 1979--to remain in effect until June 1983. The announcement was made yesterday by Finance Minister Ernane Galveas during a speech at the inauguration of the ministry's new secretary general, Carlos Viacava. His announcement was warmly applauded by the businessmen present.

Thus, since yesterday shipments of industrialized products abroad are receiving a credit in money of 15 percent on the value of the exchange contract, which will be reduced to 9 percent in 1982 and to 3 percent during January-June 1983. In practice, this measure reestablishes the process of gradually eliminating fiscal incentives for manufactured exports which had been provided for in the agreement signed between former Finance Minister Mario Henrique Simonsen and the former U.S. undersecretary of the treasury, Fred Bergsten, and ratified in Decree Law No 1658 of 24 January 1979. According to this decree, the tax credits on the Finished goods tax (IPI) and the Tax on movement of merchandise (ICM) were to expire completely in June 1983.

The finance minister, who called the decision "another step toward solution of our problems," made a point of stressing that the minidevaluation arrangement, in keeping with a realistic exchange rate, will not be altered. According to Galveas, the measure, which he sees as "an expression of the high priority the government of President Joao Figueiredo gives to the policy of expanding our exports," also has the purpose of "reconciling the austerity of monetary and fiscal policies with the guarantee to use our production capacity to maintain the nation's employment level."

Galveas reported that the decision was made yesterday morning between himself and the planning minister and immediately proposed to the president of the republic, who approved it on the spot. The businessmen from the export sector present at the Viacava inaugural were quite unaware of the government's intention to restore the tax credit and said they had learned about the measure through the Planning Secretariat's announcement at noon yesterday.

#### Cost

The finance minister, who after announcing the measure held a press conference to explain the decision, estimated that reestablishing the tax credit will cost the public treasury between 70 and 90 billion cruzeiros over the next 9 months. He told the businessmen that authorities will try to raise this money in the fiscal budget itself. In the press conference Galveas, who seemed very ill at ease, said this amount of money "will have to come from wherever there is money: from the budget of the BNH [National Housing Bank], CEF [Federal Savings Bank] and the BB [Bank of Brazil]." He also acknowledged that the Federal Revenue Secretariat will tighten up its collection procedures, which means more rigorous surveillance measures. The revenue secretary, Francisco Neves Dornelles, present at the event, declined comment.

As a matter of fact, the funds cannot come from the Treasury because, as the minister himself explained, all the Treasury surplus is committed to supplement the funds of the monetary budget, for which reason any excess collections this year are not likely to be used for further assistance to the manufactured-export sector. Another method of getting money--the open market--may also be used, the finance minister said.

The procedure for compensating exporters is still being "thought out," said Galveas, but he believes it will be done by the same bank that executes the exchange contract, in order to "simplify and expedite" payment of the tax credit. Through 1979 it was the Federal Revenue Secretariat that compensated exporters, giving them checks payable at any bank.

#### Agreement in Effect

The finance minister does not expect strong reaction from the markets of industrialized countries, nor from the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), as the decision is within the scope of other agreements signed by Brazil with its trading partners. He stressed that the tax-credit system was not eliminated, having merely been suspended and that the unilateral agreement proposed by Brazil for gradual reduction of incentives is still in effect and will not terminate until June 1983.

Although the effects of the 30 percent maxidevaluation of the cruzeiro in December 1979--a measure that was to compensate for terminating the tax credit--were exhausted in only 3 months, the minister did not agree that the government made a mistake in adopting such a system: "It was not a mistake. It was a measure taken at the appropriate time."

He said the government chose to restore the tax credit rather than pursue a larger exchange correction because there is another problem besides that of promoting exports, which is to continue making it attractive to borrow money abroad, as the balance of payments needs \$13 billion in currency this year.



To put the measure into effect, the finance minister signed Ministerial Directive No 78, reestablishing the tax credit and excluding a number of products from the plan. The excluded products, as explained by the adjutant secretary general, Francisco Schettini, are those that have a small degree of industrialization, those subject to the export tax (orange juice, hides and skins) and products that were on the list but were not manufactured, such as live animals, meat and giblets, live plants, and vegetables.

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## DELEGATION TO VISIT USSR FOR TRADE TALKS IN MAY

## More Balanced Trade Sought

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 29 Mar 81 p 35

[Text] Brasilia--A Brazilian mission will go to the Soviet Union in May to continue negotiations already begun between the two countries for the purpose of increasing trade. The central theme of the discussions is reduction of the imbalance in this trade, in which Brazil exports much more than it imports.

Last year Brazilian exports to the USSR totaled \$370.2 million, while imports were only \$30.8 million. The secretary general of Itamaraty [Foreign Affairs Ministry], Joao Clemente Soares, will probably head the mission that will go to the USSR in May, although the date of Planning Minister Delfim Netto's visit to that country has not yet been confirmed.

The USSR tries to maintain a balance in its foreign trade, a concern that led to the negotiations now underway.

A Russian mission led by the head of the Foreign Trade Ministry's Latin American Department, N. I. Zinoviev, was in Brazil this month.

The best prospects for Brazil are to raise its coffee exports to the USSR, although it exports other products, including manufactured goods such as shoes and textiles. For the Soviets, besides the purchases that are being made by Brazil, especially capital goods and vaccines, there are good chances to expand in other areas.

Transfer of technology for producing alcohol (methanol) from wood in Brazil is one of the items to be negotiated. The intention of both sides is that the trade balance between the two countries increase to at least \$1 billion.

The Soviet mission that came to Brazil and the Brazilian one that will visit Russia in May have the purpose of preparing the visit that Minister Delfim Netto will make to the USSR later this year. By that time the path for expanding bilateral trade should be outlined, needing only the signing of a trade package.

## Capital-Goods Industry Demands

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 19 Mar 81 p 21

[Text] Sao Paulo--The made-to-order capital goods industry, through ABDIB (Brazilian Association for the Development of Basic Industries) signed a protocol with the federal government requiring 80 percent domestic components in negotiations with the Soviet Union for financing \$700 million for the Xingu and Ilha Grande hydroelectric plants, the entity's president, Waldir Gianetti, revealed yesterday.

He also announced that Brazilian industry is not at all opposed to the World Bank loan of about \$200 million to PROALCOOL [National Alcohol Program], "as long as its competitive conditions are respected. We presented our conditions to the World Bank and it accepted them. We can offer technology developed in Brazil capable of competing with those abroad."

### No Problems

Mr Gianetti also explained that "there is a dialogue with the government. We are being kept informed of all projects that provide for participation of foreign capital and for which we can supply equipment. Our working philosophy is that the national industry have an 80 percent share in the projects. In the case of the thermoelectric plants for Candiota, we have one of 70 percent; we made a concession."

The ABDIB president also said that "the 80 percent share of domestic components could be reduced to 5 percent, but our primary objective is always 80 percent. We have industrial facilities for capital goods that are now idle and should be used as a way of saving foreign exchange.

"Four directors of the ABDIB went to Great Britain with the mission of Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals and will participate in the negotiations. They are Einar Kok, Julio Queiroz, Sergio Bardella and Carlos Villares. There is a possibility of Brazil getting \$1.2 billion in suppliers credits from Great Britain.

"The agreement with the government for the Soviet loan contract has been made. Now it no longer depends upon us. Our rate of 80 percent was established for the Xingu and Ilha Grande hydroelectric plants. It is now up to the two governments to arrange the financing conditions," Mr Waldir Gianetti concluded.

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## PRIORITIES OF SECOND NAVAL REEQUIPMENT PROGRAM OUTLINED

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Apr 81 p 6

[Article by Jorge Honorio: "Navy Will Be Equipped in 10 Years"]

[Text] Brasilia--The navy has adjusted its "Second Reequipment Program" to the nation's financial difficulties, which have imposed deep cuts on ministerial budgets. Over a period of more than 10 years, the program includes construction in Brazil of a training ship, corvettes and submarines, as well as the purchase of helicopters and equipment for the Marine Corps.

To adapt to this situation, the Navy Ministry had to review its priorities in executing the program in order to meet the most urgent needs for instruction, surveillance and protection of the coast and Brazil's territorial waters in peace time. Even so, the available funds did not permit beginning construction of the vessels or purchase of some equipment that in the original plan, prepared in 1976, were to have been accomplished this year.

## More Domestic Components

The policy of the Navy Ministry in regard to building and buying ships, also adopted in the First Reequipment Program--which ended last year--is based upon increasing domestic sources of all equipment whose operative requirements are indispensable to provide reliable logistical support and maintenance.

Officers and technicians of the navy assert that this position is a demonstration of confidence in domestic industry (government and private) and its capability in design and construction. On the other hand, this imposes on the Navy General Staff, in preparing specifications for warships to be produced in Brazil--as it is the planning arm of the navy--a precise evaluation of the risks as well as the requirements that are involved in the ship's operation and performance.

The directive that now guides all planning for design and construction of warships in Brazil incorporates the experience already acquired in producing other ships, such as frigates. The First Reequipment Program, prepared within this policy, underwent some changes in carrying out that policy in order to adjust to the nation's economic reality.

Among the results of this situation the navy had to adjust to was loss of the Navy Arsenal's work force in Rio de Janeiro, which had to dismiss a large part of its

personnel due to the lack of appropriate work for it to do. In order to avoid wasting manpower trained for nearly a decade, they tried using it in "extra-navy" activities, with the arsenal beginning to build, among other things, platform modules for Petrobras, tasks that did not require use of all the techniques available for a large-scale program such as shipbuilding. So personnel, including engineers, who had been working in the Ship Finishing area and in Weapons and Propulsion Systems facilities had to be let go, as the work the arsenal is doing does not involve this type of activity. To deal with this situation, Navy Minister Adm Maximiano da Fonseca is trying to begin construction this year of a training ship that will take 4 years to complete.

#### Technology First, Finished Product Later

The directive for construction and purchase of naval equipment also includes the principle that investments for defense should, whenever possible, provide a stimulus for development, giving priority to incentives for domestic industry by importing technology, rather than finished goods. This criterion was followed rigorously by the Naval Engineering Directorate (DEN) in examining all proposals by foreign firms wanting to participate in Brazilian naval projects. According to the DEN director, naval engineer Vice Adm Aloysio Ferreira dos Santos, the agency he heads was quite demanding in this respect. Besides the technical specifications, it required the most domestic components possible in the equipment furnished, including logistical support, in order to provide domestic capability for all parts replacement and all weapons systems. This includes technical training with technology transfer to the shipbuilding industry to increase domestic capability for producing the necessary components for the complete system.

Another important point stressed by Admiral Aloysio as part of Navy Ministry policy is to provide an incentive to the private sector by establishing long-range programs that permit planning investments and assuring their profitability. He noted that this aspect is linked to the need for giving continuity to projects for the purpose of development. But to do this the Navy must receive the money it needs to put longer-range programs into effect, so it can give domestic industry more time to prepare and gradually increase the proportion of domestic components. Within this process the navy has given priority to domestic materiel, raising its rate of consumption, even if at first jeopardizing reliability, as long as minimum standards are safeguarded.

The DEN director commented that the navy feels the need to participate in the nation's development within the restraints of the current situation without compromising its defense responsibilities, "because if this does not occur, the goal of acquiring technological self-sufficiency for planning and building ships remains an impossibility." On that basis the Engineering Directorate has tried, with some difficulty, to exchange technical information and personnel with Brazilian industry. "The work of designing a ship," the DEN director stressed, "involves integrating the equipment and systems produced in various industries. Unless they begin to work jointly with the navy group it will be very difficult to acquire a capability for designing ships."

#### Training Ship Will Replace the 'Custodio'

Building a training ship has become the top priority set by Navy Minister Maximiano da Fonseca, based upon available funds and the navy's needs. It will replace the



"Custodio de Melo" which is now in service but which has limitations regarding on-board teaching. It is a transport ship built more than 30 years ago in Japan that the Brazilian Navy adapted to use in training midshipmen on the high seas. All the possible modifications for the "Custodio de Melo" to continue as a training ship have been made. The navy has for 5 years felt the need to replace it. The plan for a training ship was begun by the Naval Engineering Directorate 2 and 1/2 years ago. The studies made by naval authorities incorporated the knowledge gained by the Rio de Janeiro Arsenal in constructing the frigates "Independencia" and "Uniao" of the "Niteroi" class. These are the most modern vessels the navy owns that are appropriate for use as training ships.

On that basis, the DEN prepared the contract specifications, taking into account all the requirements demanded by the Navy General Staff. The necessary modifications were made in the frigate design for the vessel to be transformed into a training ship. Essentially, the propulsion system was altered and facilities were created to accommodate 200 midshipmen (50 more than does the "Custodio de Melo") plus training officers and personnel for maintenance, navigation and support. Minister Maximiano da Fonseca is now exerting a great effort to obtain the funds needed to begin the work, bearing in mind the need not only for this vessel but also to utilize the manpower still existing at the Rio de Janeiro Navy Arsenal, where it will be built.

The new training ship, which has not yet been named, will measure 131.25 meters in length; when loaded it will displace 3,345 tons; it will have a cruising speed of 15 knots and a top speed of 19 knots. It will be self-sufficient for 30 days and will have an operating range of 6,000 miles. It will be powered by biaxial diesel engines; it will carry as armament 4 salvo cannons, a 76-mm "Oto Melara" cannon and portable weapons. About 80 percent of its components will be of domestic manufacture.

#### Corvettes May Cost More Than \$1 Billion

Of the projects planned and being developed in the Second Naval Reequipment Program, the most important is that of corvettes. Ten vessels are to be built, one each year, at a total cost, as of last year, of over \$1 billion. That figure covers assembling the ship and the logistical support needed for its operational readiness, comprising spare parts for on board and for the base (including repair shops), personnel training and technical documentation for systems operation.

To prepare the design, the Naval Engineering Directorate analyzed the characteristics of ships of the same type (about 20 throughout the world) and adapted the specifications established by the Navy General Staff, taking possibilities of domestic production into consideration. Due to this last concern, as well as that of avoiding cost increases, bearing in mind the nation's financial difficulties, the Brazilian corvette will not be sophisticated in terms of the most important item for a warship, which is the weapons system. But experts say that it is modest and more modern than many existing designs, and the EMA [Navy General Staff] felt the equipment for the Brazilian corvettes was satisfactory. The percentage of domestic components will vary according to each item of the ship, from 100 percent in structure to 20 percent in armament, which includes components of very sophisticated technology.

The corvettes will replace the torpedo-boat destroyers of the "Marcilio Dias" and "Sergipe" class built over 30 years ago in the United States and which are difficult

and costly to maintain. Each ship will be 90.3 meters long; loaded, it will displace 1,750 tons. They will be equipped with the "Codog" propulsion system. They are considered the navy's second priority, however, and will depend upon availability of funds for the project phase to be continued.

#### Submarines Included, Without Priority

Building submarines in Brazil is also part of the II PRM [Second Naval Reequipment Program] but, although considered necessary, its priority follows that of a support ship for the Paraguay River and a deep-water tugboat. As a matter of fact, the only thing within the navy related to the submarine project is the proposal to build it at the Rio de Janeiro Arsenal, using a design bought abroad. This is because, according to experts, naval engineering for a submarine is more complex and sophisticated than for ships and Brazil does not yet have sufficiently qualified personnel. Brazilian naval engineers are qualified and specialized in building surface ships. The navy minister's intention, after getting the money for three submarines, to be designed abroad and built in Brazil, is to use this opportunity to train Brazilian technicians. They will gain experience on this occasion and at a later stage will construct another type of submarine, designed in Brazil.

The hope of navy technicians that submarine construction will not be delayed long lies in the fact that some of the existing ones, bought in the United States and used in World War II, are being taken out of service and sold for scrap. Four or five of them are still in operation but with a remaining useful life of perhaps 6 years at the most. Besides these, Brazil has three others, of the "Humaita" class, built in Great Britain during the First Reequipment Program. One of them is now undergoing a prolonged period of repair. An officer remarked that this is the big problem with submarines after about 4 or 5 years of operation. The vessel must be repaired very meticulously over a period of almost 2 years, as all systems involving the submarine's safety, such as that for noise reduction, must be adjusted.

Brazil will not have this new type of submarine it wants to produce, even of foreign design, until the 1990 decade, as work in the shipyards will take about 10 years to finish. By that time the British submarines of the "Humaita" class will have been in use for 20 years. Within that context, and utilizing the knowledge gained in building the conventional-type ship, it will be at least 15 or 20 years--due to the complexity and the high cost of this undertaking--before Brazil can think about having a more sophisticated submarine.

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## MILITARY SOURCES DISCUSS EXPANSION OF AEROSPACE PROGRAM

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Apr 81 p 7

[Text] Paraiba Valley--"The nation will expand its aerospace projects," military sources in Sao Jose dos Campos were commenting during this week, based upon two decisions of Air Minister Delio Jardim de Mattos: Air Force Lt Gen Clovis Pavan, who had been assistant chief of the Air Force General Staff in Brasilia, will become director general of the Research and Development Department (DEPEDE) in Sao Paulo, which is responsible for planning the Air Ministry's research and development policy. Furthermore, Air Force Brig Gen Lauro Ney de Menezes, who was commandant of the Air Force Academy (AFA) in Pirassununga, tomorrow will become director of the Aerospace Technology Center (CTA) in Sao Jose dos Campos, recognized worldwide as one of the more significant scientific research institutes.

The CTA is subordinated directly to the DEPEDE and for this reason the policy outlined by the ministry is executed in Sao Jose dos Campos, with the support of the various institutes that make up the Brazilian aerospace complex which participates in important projects in both the ordnance and the industrial sectors.

According to the same sources, with Gen Clovis Pavan in charge of the DEPEDE, Minister Delio Jardim de Mattos intends to expand and energize the "basic plan" which provides for massive investments during the 1980 decade in research and development for the Brazilian aerospace program. CTA sources asserted that the new DEPEDE director was responsible for implementing the government policy which gave priority to expanding the sector "because the nation has become self-sufficient and its exports have a favorable trade balance."

This policy is carried out by the CTA, whose research enabled the Brazilian Air Force to now have about 70 percent domestic components in its equipment. In 1974, for example, Brazil imported 740 aircraft; 6 years later "we have practically reduced our imports to zero." Only large aircraft for commercial air lines must be acquired abroad; in the next few years, meanwhile, the FAB [Brazilian Air Force] equipment will be constantly modernized, furnished solely by domestic industries.

The same sources add that consolidation of the Brazilian aerospace industry is an indisputable fact, as shown by the results achieved throughout the process of developing its own technology during the past 10 years. "Now, and despite the nation's difficult economic situation, our technology is headed toward final consolidation, thanks to the effort of private and government organizations," Minister Delio Jardim de Mattos acknowledged on a recent visit to Sao Jose dos Campos.

The Brazilian aerospace industry, however, requires continual upgrading and new techniques--in care of the Technical Aeronautics Institute (ITA), a college maintained by the CTA--and implementation of research in constant product modernization and diversification--in care of the Research and Development Institute (IPD) and the Industrial Development Institute (IFI), also a CTA agency, "so as not to run the risk of falling behind in a sector that we now master." Besides these agencies, there is the Space Activities Institute (IAE), also of the CTA. Hence, the sources were saying all this week that the constant investments in the sector will not be interrupted or diminished; "quite the contrary."

However, the fruits being obtained in this field now were planted, as the air minister himself acknowledges, in 1945--4 years after creation of the Air Ministry--when a commission was formed to set up a technical center that was to train specialized engineers to support aviation activities, and also establish an aeronautics industry in Brazil. For this reason, and especially the last point, the CTA was created and Sao Paulo was chosen for its site.

Construction of the complex existing today was begun in 1947 and the first stage was concluded in the first half of 1950--the year the Via Dutra highway was inaugurated--so the first body, the ITA, could function. Later several institutes were set up under the general coordination of the CTA, such as the IPD, the IAE and the IFI. One of the major activities in the past was consolidation of the "Bandeirante Project" which culminated with creation of EMBRAER [Brazilian Aeronautics Company]. One of the major programs now being carried out in Sao Jose dos Campos is the "Brazilian Space Mission," which, between June 1986 and December 1988, will launch four third-generation satellites, with 85 percent domestic technology, for collecting data for forecasting crops, frosts, floods and meteorological data in general, besides working in remote sensing which will permit discovery of new mineral and oil deposits in our territory, and forecast the potential of each of them.

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CSO: 3001/162



## CARDINAL SILVA GRANTS 'CONTROVERSIAL' INTERVIEW

Santiago HOY in Spanish 15-21 Apr 81 pp 8-9

[Interview with Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez by Italian journalist Ricardo Benozzo in Punta de Tralca]

[Text] In Punta de Tralca, Italian journalist Ricardo Benozzo of the National Associated Press Agency (ANSA) interviewed Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez. The report was printed in the Chilean press on Sunday 12 April. The cardinal's controversial statements led LA TERCERA to give the interview front-page coverage, with the headline: "Primate Breaks Silence. Cardinal: Any totalitarianism is contrary to Christian morality." EL MERCURIO entitled the article: "Wide-ranging Interview of Cardinal by Italian News Agency." It went on to stress that it was printing the complete text of the interview.

Here is the text:

"No totalitarianism is a model for Christian life. For the good of the people, for the good of the nation, there is only one road: that of respect for all rights and that of social justice."

This was asserted by the cardinal of Chile, Monsignor Raul Silva Henriquez in an interview granted to ANSA a few days ago in this small town (Punta de Tralca) located 120 kilometers from Santiago. The cardinal spends his weekends there whenever he can.

"I have been through very different regimes," recalled "Senor Cardenal," as he is affectionately known in Chile. "The liberal administration of Jorge Alessandri, the Christian Democracy of Eduardo Frei, Salvador Allende's preparation for the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the military government."

"It is harder to reach an understanding with totalitarian regimes than with a democratic government. With the latter, one can agree or disagree, but there is no danger; one does not become a personal enemy because one disagrees with the government's stand."

"For a Chilean who has lived all his life under a democracy, a totalitarian regime is the most difficult, but in any case we must make every sacrifice necessary to reach an understanding."



[Question] But why has a military regime come to power in Chile?

[Answer] No one thought the struggle against a dictatorship, that of the proletariat, would result in a dictatorial regime of the opposite stripe. . . The fact is that here we did not have an Anglo-Saxon democracy; relations among the parties have been very violent, and each sought to annihilate whichever party was in power. That has destroyed the image of the parties among the military. Other people have tried to fan the flames, and in the end the military took over believing that it could impose a regime that would bring Chile to full development. It is true that for them it is easier to command than to ask for a consensus or dialog.

There are regimes that believe that it is possible to govern a nation solely on the basis of violence. It is difficult to prevent that violence from spreading. Institutionalized injustice, as the Latin American Church said in Puebla, is the most disastrous. But the Church will continue to struggle! We will not lose our peace, our tranquility; we will not interrupt our work, so that one day society will understand that the real road to peace is the road of the Gospel.

[Question] There are authoritarian leaders who claim they are defending "Western and Christian" values in their government.

[Answer] No. No totalitarianism can be a model for Christian life. They say they are Christians, but we don't believe they are.

[Question] The Chilean military regime has changed the country's economic situation drastically.

[Answer] For us bishops, it is not a fair situation because the country is moving toward the creation of large capital, and the people must pay the price. We believe that a generation cannot be sacrificed to achieve total liberalization of the economic sector. In Chile the gulf between rich and poor is widening daily; that is no way to solve social problems.

[Question] Has the Church had any influence on the military regime?

[Answer] We have gotten some things. . . But that was particularly due to the pressure of circumstances, not to conviction. We have not been able to convince them that a regime which respects all rights is immensely better than an authoritarian one. We have not managed to do that. We see that the road of violence can lead us to disaster. We say so, and they don't believe us.

[Question] Can you describe the Chilean Church for us?

[Answer] It is a very vital Church, an evangelizing Church, a missionary Church. There is a lot of activity in it, even divergent activity. The Vicariate of Solidarity is the expression of our love for the persecuted and the poor, of our desire for all men's rights to be respected. We have helped a lot of people; we have saved a lot of lives in this violent struggle that is the revolution, because struggles between brothers are the most violent.

[Question] Is there dissent?

[Answer] Of course, but not on fundamental issues such as giving priority to the poor, to freedom and respect for mankind. Perhaps the greatest disagreement among the bishops has to do with our attitude toward communism, that Christian heresy. Many of its ideas could be adopted by a Christian, but many are pagan, atheistic.

Some bishops feel the action of the Chilean military against communism has been effective, but the majority think it is the regime itself and the social structure that are paving the way for communism. Communism will not be defeated without full and total social justice.

[Question] Is the Pope following events in Chile closely?

[Answer] Yes, the Pope is familiar with Chile. He has talked many times with me, and he always asks me very clear questions about what is happening. His opinions are very similar to my own. I feel that the Pope has understood me perfectly, and for a bishop it is very comforting to know that the Pope approves and agrees with what he does.

[Question] John Paul II is mediating between Chile and Argentina in the dispute over the Beagle Channel area. . .

[Answer] I believe that the Chilean and Argentine Churches have had a strong influence on the decision to request mediation. We think that there is no difficulty, no problem between the two peoples; but an understanding between the leaders is another thing, although we hope it will come about.

[Question] The Church and the people of Chile. . .

[Answer] The people realize that the Church is an institution that will defend them at the cost of great sacrifices, so a very intimate relationship has developed. They have forgotten old prejudices. But we want this situation to end as soon as possible; we want the people to have the ways and means to speak for themselves, to freely defend themselves.

[Question] And the future of Chile?

The cardinal smiles: "I don't know. I hope it will be good; I fear it could be bad." The interview is over.

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CSO: 3010

## CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT-COMMUNIST RELATIONS DISCUSSED

Santiago HOY in Spanish 1- Apr 81 p 17

[Interview with former Senator and Minister Juan Hamilton Depassier by Patricia Verdugo, time and place not given]

[Text] At 53, former Senator and Minister Juan Hamilton Depassier has a "youthful air" about him, and a certain amount of good humor despite the serious problems facing the leaders of the dissolved Christian Democratic Party since Andres Zaldivar was expelled from the country. When asked about relations between his group and the Communist Party, he gravely recalls that the communists "had a rivalry with the right to head the opposition to the Frei government, and later we headed the opposition to the Allende government. It is not a question of opportunism, but of loyal disagreement. Now, even though we inevitably agree about certain things concerning the present regime, we have rejected any political alliance with them."

"Does the right also say we are foolish tools of Marxism?" says Attorney Hamilton, repeating HOY's question. "We will never condone the violation of human rights, whether the victims be communists or any other citizens. Just because we disagree on essential ideological questions, we are not going to allow the communists to be physically liquidated, as others have."

[Question] Since last September the press has been publishing paragraphs from Chilean Communist Party speeches or documents apparently indicating its decision to pursue an "armed struggle." It even appears that that option has already materialized in the form of at least one commando, the "Manuel Rodriguez" commando; and that it has participated in acts of sabotage. What do you think about that?

[Answer] That we should not be surprised that the communists would promote a violent solution. That is the way they have gained power in many countries; that is how they have subjugated many nations and forcefully suppressed dissidents. They have even used force to invade and occupy other countries, preventing the people from freely determining their own fate.

We democrats, on the other hand, want to build a society based on justice, liberty and solidarity. We are consistent in our plan and the means we use to put it into practice. We could not build that society by using torture, crimes or

terrorism. That is why we categorically reject violence in all its forms as a method of political action.

[Question] But the Chilean Communist Party has a democratic tradition in Chile; it was characterized by patient and painstaking efforts within the democratic system. . .

[Answer] I would say that in Chile the communists seem to be playing a double role. On the one hand they seem to be sharing initiatives with democratic sectors, and on the other hand they are pushing violence. Nor is it clear what role their exiled leaders are playing vis a vis the government. Often their criticism--statements by Brezhnev or Corvalan, for example--helps the regime more than it hurts. Moreover, their position here is inconsistent with the one they have taken concerning other dictatorships that suit their purposes better. . .

[Question] Some say that only because the communists' leaders in exile have been eradicated are they advocating an apparently suicidal path of violence. . .

[Answer] We are certain that violence against authoritarianism only generates more repression and more pain for many innocent victims; and that when that violence reaches its objective, as happened in Cuba or Iran, to cite two contemporary examples, the result is a tyranny of just the opposite ideology as the one that was defeated.

[Question] Radio Moscow said, according to official recordings, that "the fascist Pinochet dictatorship has created a new situation to which the people, given the circumstances, can only respond by exercising the sacred right of rebellion. . ."

[Answer] It is true that the government, instead of opening up to a broader consensus, has tried to institutionalize itself through authoritarianism. This creates serious stumbling blocks in the struggle for democratization in this country. It is up to the democrats to overcome these obstacles.

Throughout its history, Chile has progressed in peace and democracy through the suffrage, organization and participation of the people. For that reason, only if we recover full democracy will it be easy to reconstruct that peace and eradicate violence. We will continue to use all the elements of the peaceful solution. . .

[Question] What elements?

[Answer] Testimony, persuasion, dialog, a concerted effort by society to defend democratic values. . .

[Question] And you think those weapons will be sufficient?

[Answer] I think the task is possible and that the struggle can be waged efficiently. That is the method that was used to do away with slavery; Gandhi achieved India's independence and King waged a successful battle against racial discrimination in that manner. And in recent months, Walesa and his Solidarity have shown us a dramatic example in Poland.

[Question] The radicals of Anselmo Sule's group have reportedly endorsed the communist position. Sule supposedly said in Mexico that "now that internal routes are closed off to us, . . . the only path left to us is rebellion. . . We will prepare for insurgency." Do you think that call to arms will be echoed among radicals in Chile?

[Answer] If you know Corvalan's position, you can deduce Sule's from that. And I don't think Sule's opinion is shared by the majority of Chilean radicals, who now make up the Social Democratic movement. . .

[Question] If the "path of rebellion" is accepted inside Chile, it could intensify terrorist acts. . .

[Answer] That is the risk regimes like this one run. We have been in a state of emergency for nearly 8 years, and terrorism still presents a serious threat to public order. How do we control it? For that we need urgently to create a political framework based on the majority consensus of the nation, a political solution freely agreed to and not imposed. The greatest danger of terrorism in authoritarian regimes is, on the one hand, the violence the regime itself uses to repress it, and on the other hand, the sympathy that terrorist acts can generate in a population prohibited from participating and expressing itself freely. . .

[Question] Some say that the Christian Democrats privately rejoice at the success of some terrorist attacks. . .

[Answer] No, we are not glad. What is more, we condemn the violent acts against the current regime. And we are convinced that if the violent strategy is successful and wins out, we democrats would be on the losing end too, as happened when the Sandinists were victorious in Nicaragua.

8926

CSO: 3010



## U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN EL SALVADOR CRITICIZED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 22 Mar 81 pp 14-17

[Article by Roberto Morejon]

[Text] The Monroe Doctrine (the Americas for the United States) was proclaimed 158 years ago. Now Ronald Reagan's administration is dusting it off and taking inspiration from its words to promote an interventionist wave in El Salvador.

No one with a minimum of morality in that small country has called in the gringo. But the United States decided to go to the rescue with a massive contribution of dollars and "advisers" at a time when the ethnic minorities and the poor in the various states of the Union and Puerto Rico are taking to the streets to protest the cutbacks in funds destined for low-income groups.

In other words, there is no money for millions of beings dependent on the humiliating food stamps, but it turns up when the recipient is going to be the genocidal Salvadoran junta, which consists of unscrupulous military and a minute swarm of local Christian Democrats and is headed by a civilian named Jose Napoleon Duarte. He is an accomplice of his criminal uniformed colleagues, although the edulcorating propaganda of Western newspapers and press agencies may say he is not.

The arrival in the near future of eight more "advisers" will bring to 85 the total number said to be stationed in that Central American nation. That is a conservative estimate based on information from various sources. Progressive sectors have reported the presence of up to 800 Yankees.

Most of them have the mission of training the fascist troops in the most modern techniques for extracting confessions from prisoners and in antiguerrilla tactics, the handling of napalm bombs and 500-pound bombs dropped on defenseless inhabitants, and the use of artillery and the different weapons sent in by Washington.

Additional assistance totaling \$66 million is being prepared for allocation to the civilian-military regime. That amount is part of a \$140-million package soon to be announced, and it does not affect the \$63 million in economic aid and the \$35.4 million in military assistance that were approved previously. Since that entire inflow of aid is actually used in the military sphere, rearmament to the teeth is what we can expect.

One of the many pretexts used by the White House to justify increasing its river of dollars is the supposed shortage of military equipment available to the Salvadoran Armed Forces. Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, commandant of the National Guard, unwittingly exposed that ruse when he said: "Militarily, we have sufficient capability for controlling the situation."

The interventionist role of the United States therefore becomes clear. Reagan, Haig, Weinberger, and their group actually decide whether the junta is going to receive weapons or not, regardless of any considerations that might get in the way.

The concern is a simple one, and no one, including the fascist big shots, must raise any objections: it is imperative to demolish the guerrilla fighters. The equipment marked "Made in USA" is continuing to be used to terrorize the population, as was admitted by Democratic Members of Congress Barbara Mikulski, Gerry Studds, and Robert Edgard, who interviewed dozens of Salvadoran refugees in Honduras who had been forced to flee their country because of the violence of the soldiers.

Children used for target practice, murders of defenseless civilians, and the destruction of property are a few of the tragedies recounted to the Americans. One refugee said he watched as several of the regime's soldiers cut open a pregnant woman's abdomen, pulled out the fetus, and killed it alongside the mother. He did not say whether a Yankee "adviser" was nearby.

One of those "instructors" was wounded when a rifle "was fired" at another colleague. Last December, the FMLN (Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front) announced the capture of a seriously wounded Yankee soldier following a violent battle.

#### Any Coincidence Is no Accident

In the face of such evidence, U.S. and international public opinion has expressed its alarm, since everything that is happening resembles the first stages of the escalation in Vietnam. Aware of that posture, Secretary of State Alexander Haig requested that the various media in his country shine their editorial spotlights on Afghanistan and forget about U.S. interference in Central America.

The reason why Haig ventured so far--in violating one of the sacred precepts of the Western press: its supposed freedom--was very simply that the Southeast Asia "syndrome" is spreading. Knurat William, former ambassador to El Salvador, has compared Washington's presence in that country to the first stages of the same process in Saigon. He said that the stepped-up arms shipments are unjustified because they are going to "a government that lacks virtually any support except that given by the United States."

In the view of THE NEW YORK TIMES, "Haig's decision to pick El Salvador as a sure and winning political horse is turning out to be wrong. Everyone knows that the revolutionary movement there did not come from outside but is a local response to a century of rightwing exploitation imposed by government terrorism. It is absurd to try to make the United States out to be Central America's defender against outside intervention. The United States has been meddling there for 100 years, and the expression 'banana republic' was not invented in Moscow--far from it."

Although that is a columnist's opinion, it also reflects the viewpoint of many U.S. organizations and eminent persons, since otherwise the esteemed New York newspaper would not have published it.

Since the tide of opposition was rising, Reagan sent special missionaries to West Europe and Latin America to put pressure on the various governments with regard to the veracity of his "reasons" and, therefore, the need to station Marines in El Salvador.

The only thing the busy special envoys got was the formal attention dictated by local rules of good manners. Not even the fascist Pinochet ventured an opinion--he chose to be merely "receptive." That emphatic and unexpected failure forced the White House to moderate momentarily the flow of its personnel toward the smallest of the Central American nations.

Concerning the campaign to present "proofs" of outside interference in El Salvador, former CIA agent Philip Agee presented some interesting viewpoints: "All of that reminds me exactly of the falsification methods I myself used during the time that I was working for the CIA in Latin America."

Agee accused the U.S. secret services of cooperating with the paramilitary gangs controlled by Duarte's civilian-military regime. He said that for 20 years the CIA offices in all the Latin American countries have kept "a surveillance list of subversive elements" and that in periods of crisis they turn it over to the local governments.

Such reflections remind one of the current tragedy in El Salvador, where nearly 100 people die every day at the hands of the gangs and the army, which are the same thing. So far this year, 4,879 civilians have been killed. That figure, added to the 12,000 in 1980, gives a grand total of 17,000. And Haig still claims that Duarte is a moderate!

However, the secretary of state himself has had to change his "thesis" concerning the role played by the junta. At one time, according to him, the junta was like a poor flag being whipped about by winds from the left and the right, but now it is different. The former NATO chief has recently forgotten the right and now talks only about the guerrilla fighters who, in his opinion, are bent on overthrowing the regime. The man's nonsense goes too far when he very intentionally ignores the conditions of poverty, exploitation, and unequal distribution of wealth which exist in El Salvador and which caused this just people's war. He knows, but he keeps quiet.

There is no doubt that the White House not only seems disposed to give visible form in Central America to its policy of anticommunism and of being the hemispheric policeman, but also that it is trying to revive the spirit of a "leading" power that was self-assigned by the Union. That was one of Reagan's electoral phrases. Putting it simply, he sees the means but does not glimpse the horizon.

#### Confuse To Attract

On the domestic level, Duarte is letting Washington do whatever it wants while he steps up a demagogic campaign in an effort to attract the sympathy of the masses, which for a long time have leaned toward the guerrilla fighters.

The possibility of holding elections, the insistence on the supposed kindnesses of the so-called agrarian reform (which has no obvious beneficiaries), and the propaganda concerning the permanent defeat of the FMLN (?) are well-worn components of public speeches on radio and TV, and their purpose is to confuse the audience.

Although it has not been possible so far to guarantee the safety of those attending, everything seems to indicate that a meeting by the ODCA (Christian Democratic Organization of the Americas) will get underway in San Salvador at the end of this month. In addition to trying at all costs to harness the support of those like him throughout the world, Duarte is hoping that the local extreme rightwing military will declare a truce in activities by the paramilitary gangs, since a mistake in choosing the day's victims would deprive a good number of the Christian Democratic parties of their leaders.

Those uniformed men, speaking through their ringleader and best known figure, former Maj Robert d'Aubuisson, recently pronounced themselves in favor of removing the government's Christian Democratic members, who were too weak to level half the population. Surprisingly, the former major said he had the Reagan Administration's support. This burst like a bombshell among Duarte's followers, and they meekly begged the United States for a denial.

However that may be, the event reaffirms the White House role in everything that happens in El Salvador. The statements by that caveman clown and the arrest of a former junta member, Col Adolfo Majano, who had become a critical opponent, are indications of the different shades of opinion existing within the Armed Forces. So far, thanks to the Hitlerian discipline imposed on the officers, those differences have been limited to isolated statements.

Meanwhile, the FMLN's forces have not ceased to harass the weak spots, both economic and military, after unleashing a general offensive last 10 January. That action demonstrated the ability of the insurgents to engage in head-on combat without abandoning the classic tactic of striking at various places and then withdrawing in time.

Despite all the lies concerning the failure of the guerrilla fighters, the latter continued during February and March to cut off electricity in different localities, to attack barracks, mayors' offices, arsenals, and so on, and to intercept patrols and convoys in places like San Vicente, San Miguel, Cuscatancingo, Mejicanos, Soyapango, Ciudad Delgado, Cuscatlan, and elsewhere.

Chalatenango and Morazan are departments [political subdivisions] where there are no-man's-land zones under the control of the rebels despite "cleanup" operations by the soldiers with air and artillery support.

In addition to isolated skirmishes in San Salvador's outlying districts, recent days have seen fierce battles in Morazan itself, where Yankee officers lead the search operations, according to a report from San Jose, Costa Rica.

The advance of the junta's elite units was halted in Suchitoto and also, very close to there, at the Guazapa Volcano. They decided to continue their operations for 2 weeks when they could not reach the camps of the revolutionaries.

The Yankee-directed tactic of going in search of the FMLN's emplacements seems to be running into more problems than expected, since the front's actions are increasing in different regions, and this distracts the genocidal forces.

Everything indicates that Reagan's advisers are approaching a dilemma: whether or not to step up their presence in El Salvador using Marines, the idea being that victory may be won in the medium term by sending in more weapons and men than the insurgents have.

But all the communiques from the patriots reaffirm that escalation by the gringos would only delay liberation--it would not eliminate the possibility.

Prolonging the internal state of war would strike a hard blow at the exhausted economy, which is mortally wounded by the reduction in the gross national product (it has fallen by 6 percent, and the decline will reach 12 percent this year) and by unemployment (40 percent), the crisis in manufacturing and the small and medium-sized business sector, the lack of liquidity in the financial system, declines in the production of coffee, cotton, and sugar, and so on.

Washington may get caught in its own trap. That is for it to say.

11798

CSO: 3010



## STRUGGLE AMONG TOP U. S. POLICY MAKERS NOTED

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 26 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by Lillian Lechuga]

[Text] Officials of the Reagan administration are offering the public inconsistent, contradictory statements in the course of heightening the belligerency of their international conduct.

The disputes breaking out among the subordinates of the leader on the Potomac do not involve principles at all, but rather they spring from a desire for power and from the ability that all have to be more or less reactionary or more or less realistic while serving on an ultra-right team such as the one that took over the White House nearly 2 months ago.

Although there have traditionally been differences between the secretary of state and the national-security adviser for the administration in office, the fact remains that on this occasion the disagreements involve a larger number of people and have broken out surprisingly quickly within this new Republican cabinet.

Today, differences of opinion among the White House, the Department of State and the Pentagon are blurring the outlines of the Reagan government's foreign policy.

The actions of Secretary of State Alexander Haig--who has given clear indications that he wants to be the person who alone determines the direction of American foreign policy--have aroused concern among other officials close to Reagan. It reached the point that White House Press Secretary James Brady stated, "The foreign policy of the United States is worked out by the President, not the Department of State."

At the same time, another symptom of the fear concerning the amount of power Haig is trying to concentrate in his own hands is the announcement by the White House that Vice President George Bush will be in charge of the group that will determine foreign policy.

The team will be composed of the secretaries of state and defense, the director of the CIA and the national-security adviser as well as Edwin Meese--the most influential of Reagan's advisers--and James Baker.

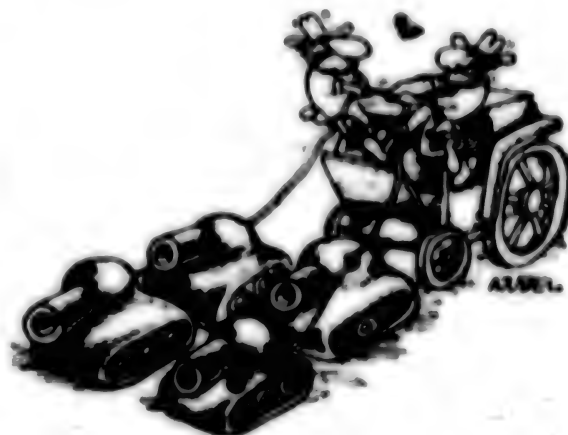
In the midst of the accelerated arms race--for which they have requested a military budget unprecedented for peacetime in U.S. history--and in view of the errors committed in his headlong campaign of aggression, a few days ago Haig asked the American press not to give much publicity to events in El Salvador. According to observers, the request is based on the dissatisfaction of European allies and Latin-American governments who have not unconditionally acquiesced to Washington's plans for aggressive actions--some already carried out--against the Salvadorean people.

The White House immediately disavowed Haig's remarks and said that it was his personal opinion and not official.

The constant disputes between the men closest to Reagan and the head of American diplomacy--who surely will not have the authority held by John Foster Dulles or Henry Kissinger--brings to mind the confrontations between former President Carter's secretary of state and adviser, Cyrus Vance and Zbigniew Brzezinski.

The unfortunate Haig has expressed anger and discontent because, although Reagan stated that the secretary of state "continues to be my principal adviser on foreign policy and the chief formulator and spokesman for American foreign policy," the former NATO commander wanted to be in charge of the crisis group, a role recently given to Vice President George Bush.

Faced with this controversial appointment, word of which had already leaked out to the American press, Alexander Hair said, "I haven't been consulted, and I'm not satisfied."



On the basis of this first crisis of authority in the Reagan government, it is possible to foresee how the term will progress with respect to contests for power.

In view of this early turbulence, many sources predict the eventual resignation of the secretary of state.

9085

CSO: 3010

## IMPORTANCE OF BELIZEAN INDEPENDENCE NOTED

Havana TRIBUNA DE LA HABANA in Spanish 20 Mar 81 p 4

[Article by Carlos Mora Herman]

[Text] Recognition of the independence of Belize, granted at a meeting between Great Britain and Guatemala held in London on 11 March, is an important event in the action-filled arena of Central America and the Caribbean.

The ancient center of the Maya civilization, Belize, located to the south of Yucatan on the Caribbean Sea and sharing borders with Mexico and Guatemala, has been a British colony for over two centuries.

When Guatemala became independent in 1821, it claimed the territory occupied by Belize, and since then it has continued to assert its right to move its troops in when the British leave.

The founding of the People's United Party in Belize and the promulgation of the Constitution of 1963 were important steps on the road to independence.

The prime minister and head of the United Party, George Price, has been fighting to win support for the Belizean cause, which does have the support of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries and of the United Nations.

In London, understandings were reached that [words missing in original text] potential problems for the country's independent future.

Belize, with an area of nearly 23,000 square kilometers and scarcely 153,000 inhabitants--of whom 5.3 [as published] are mestizos, 3.5 blacks and the rest Indians, Mayas, Chinese and Europeans--is now entering a difficult phase of its life as a nation.

In London, understandings were reached that, for example, guarantee Guatemala permanent access to the Caribbean Sea and use of Cayo Rangana and Cayo Zapotillo, the latter claimed by Honduras.

According to the agreement concluded in the British capital, Guatemala will have free port facilities in the cities of Belize and Punta Gorda as well as freedom to use the highways running from those ports to the Guatemalan border.

Belize is also undertaking to sign a treaty of cooperation with Guatemala in matters of security and for joint exploitation of natural resources and offshore petroleum reserves.

According to the latest reports, there have already been protest demonstrations in Belize concerning what are called "concessions" to Guatemala in the independence agreement signed in London.

The United Democratic Party, the political group opposing Price under Dean Lindo's leadership, is taking advantage of this occasion to rupture the unity requested by Price, which is very necessary in the country right now.

The foreign ministers of Guyana, Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad-Tobago, who have been at a Caribbean Community (CARICOM) meeting in Belmopan, the capital of Belize, since yesterday, have expressed dissatisfaction with the terms of the London agreement.

Mexico has received news of Belize's independence with pleasure and has expressed a desire to support the new nation's first steps.

The Mexican press has echoed this attitude, but at the same time it has warned of the dangers hovering over Belize. The Mexican daily EXCELSIOR says that the new nation will have to fight resolutely against the greed of the United States and its political and hegemonic plans for the region.

In statements broadcast by Belize radio, Prime Minister George Price said that the London agreements preserve present borders and that independent Belize will maintain friendly relations with all the countries in the world, regardless of their ideology.

On the basis of the foregoing, we believe that recognition in London of Belize's independence by Guatemala and Great Britain is a positive, promising step, although it is strewn with hazards and pitfalls that the Belizean people will have to face resolutely and steadfastly, and with the solidarity offered by the world's progressive forces.

9085

CSO: 3010

## LEVI FARAH IN ANGOLA REVIEWS CUBAN AID

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 31 Mar 81 p 1

[Dispatch by Ramon Martinez, PRENSA LATINA correspondent]

[Text] Luanda, 31 March--The Cuban Government's minister in charge of construction abroad, Levi Farah, spoke here of the Angolan people's successes in the institutionalization of the state and in the economic development of the country.

In an exclusive interview with PRENSA LATINA the Cuban leader described the success of the first extraordinary congress of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party, which produced decisions invigorating the struggle for the construction of socialism in Angola.

Farah, who yesterday completed an official 9-day visit to Angola, traveled to several of the country's provinces. He said that he was favorably impressed by the degree of consolidation of the Angolan Revolution and by this people's success in forming the organs of the People's Government.

"This visit also enabled us to review the status of bilateral cooperation and to learn local and national leaders' evaluation of the work of the Cuban internationalists here," Levi Farah said.

"The various provincial commissars and officials of the Angolan Government with whom we spoke acknowledged the effort made by the teachers, doctors, construction workers and other Cuban internationalist workers."

The president of the republic and head of the MPLA-Labor Party himself, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, praised the attitude and the spirit of sacrifice of the Cuban workers in Angola, Levi Farah noted.

On 28 March, Farah and the Angolan minister of construction, Manuel Manguiera, signed an intergovernmental agreement for the organization of joint enterprises and a protocol for expansion of bilateral cooperation.

The minister from the Cuban Government stressed the significance of the creation of the joint enterprise Tecnogiron, named thus to remind the imperialists of the two great defeats inflicted on them by Cuba in 1961 and by Angola in 1976.



The enterprise will be involved in the construction in Angola of schools, hospitals and other social works, and it will use the Giron prefabrication system developed by Cuban experts.

In fulfillment of decisions made at the Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party, Levi Farah said, "Our construction projects abroad will be expanded extraordinarily, especially in the 10 countries with which there already are pacts for such work."

In Angola, he said further, 4,000 new housing units will be built, and construction of various housing projects and water and road works will be undertaken.

The Cuban minister said that in Iraq a highway and three housing developments containing over 1,000 living units each are being built. "It is possible that we will expand our aid there and undertake construction of some industrial projects." In Libya, at present we are building highways, housing units, schools, and social works, and we are considering also building some factories. The Cuban internationalist workers are constructing an airport in Granada, highways in Nicaragua and in the Republic of Guinea, a dairy in Laos, and a hospital has been completed in Vietnam.

The Union of Caribbean Construction Enterprises (UNECA) may enlarge its sphere of activity soon and "include two or three more countries with which talks are now taking place regarding cooperation in this sector," Levi Farah said.

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CSO: 3010

## MATERIAL INCENTIVES FOR WORKERS PRODUCTIVITY EXPLAINED

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 20 Mar 81 p 4

[Article by Eraclides Barrero]

[Text] All workers who participate in the sugar cane harvest and who meet or exceed the wage standard may opt for a trip to the socialist countries, unless they have received some other compensation.

The trip may be on an individual basis or accompanied, depending on the allowance given to the province.

Before the conclusion of the harvest, the provincial committee will ascertain how many workers are opting for the trip and will then determine the priorities.

Beginning in 1972 and 1973, a plan went into effect to distribute electrical household appliances to workers with the best performance in their harvest tasks.

The plan received the enthusiastic support of the workers, who by complying with the standards set have been able to acquire certain items. This has helped improve productivity in this activity, which is so vital to the country's economy.

The Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions (CTC) has decided, based on experience and in order to expand the choices available to the most outstanding sugar cane harvest workers, to embark upon a new plan beginning with the 1981 season.

Under the innovative method of incentives, additional articles will be added to the traditional plan, all of which total over 80,000, including trips and other benefits.

The sugar cane enterprises and mills have responsibility for supplying all necessary data for evaluation of the Socialist Sugar Cane Harvest Emulation, which will serve as a basis for presenting the incentives.

The new plan is obligatory for all administrative levels of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions and the National Sugar Cane and Transport Workers Unions.

For personnel in the rest of the activities and services of the volunteer brigades, every province will have a reserve of electrical household appliances, which will be distributed as they have been in previous years.

The ratio and amount of articles added this year are as follows; automobiles, 300; motorcycles, 1,500; and air conditioners, 500. Building materials modules: worth 1,500 pesos, 1,200; worth 1,000 pesos, 640; and worth 750 pesos, 610. Bedroom sets, 500; living room sets, 500; and dining room sets, 400. Trips to the USSR, the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia, 6,150.

The ratio and number of traditional articles also offered this year are as follows: refrigerators, 12,000; washing machines, 30,000; sewing machines, 10,000; bicycles, 5,000; fans, 10,000; and mixers, 10,000.

Who can choose the additional articles?

These articles are presented as options and those eligible for them are the cane cutters and manual cutting brigades, those involved in loading and dumping using tractors, truck drivers, cart drivers, and sugar cane industry workers involved in the harvest.

Every worker who complies with his plan may try for any of the articles, but he can try for only one of them. The choice makes it easier to make the presentations depending on the performance of the applicant.

What about the traditional articles:

These will be given to cane cutters participating in the Millionaire Movement and as usual, the presentation will be made by the CTC, based on compliance, on time, with the different steps of the million of each brigade and taking into consideration the individual obtention of the wage norm by every brigade member.

What requirements and conditions have been set for every group of articles?

Anyone who chooses an additional article cannot do so while at the same time choosing a household appliance conferred by the Millionaire Movement.

However, one can try for one of the trips to the socialist countries independently of the article requested.

#### Additional Articles

##### Sugar Industry

- 1) Meeting or exceeding production or service standards at one's work post;
- 2) Meeting technical and quality standards established for the work post; and
- 3) Maintaining proper labor discipline throughout the harvest.

## Manual and Mechanized Cutting, Loading and Dumping

- 1) Improved compliance with norms (wage plan and real wage);
- 2) Work attendance (established percentage); and
- 3) Strict compliance with technical standards for cane cutting, loading and dumping (depending on the activity in question).

Manual and mechanized cutting workers who wish to obtain any additional article from among those offered must be included in the wage guarantee of 40 percent for volunteer and the system of pay for work performed by the rest of the forces.

The option makes it easier to confer the incentives based on the percentage of compliance achieved by the applicant. Let us repeat that whether or not one chooses an additional article has nothing to do with the right to choose a trip to the socialist countries as well.

Cars acquired by workers through this plan are for personal use. The vehicle can only be sold to the state.

A worker having an automobile may choose one of those offered by the plan as long as he first sells the state the one he has.

How are the winners chosen?

### Additional Articles

Both the CTC provinces and the Sugar Cane and Transport Workers Unions, which already have their allotments of additional articles, will proceed as follows in order order to provide the best option:

- 1 -- Before the harvest has ended, they will compile a list of comrades who wish the articles and a list of individual results throughout the harvest.
- 2 -- A provincial committee will be set up, made up of the CTC and the Sugar Cane and Transport Workers Unions. Based on the lists of candidates, the committee will choose those workers who, by virtue of their performance in keeping with required standards, will receive the additional articles they have requested.
- 3 -- The provincial committee will begin the distribution with the automobiles and motorcycles assigned to specific activities and the rest of the articles (air conditioners, building materials and furniture) will be presented to all activities and distributed based on percentage of compliance with the wage norm.
- 4 -- Based on the assigned allowance, the distribution will be made according to the highest percentage of compliance with the wage norm.
- 5 -- Based on the number of articles assigned to each activity in the province, the distribution will begin, in descending order, with: automobiles, motorcycles, air conditioners, building materials and furniture.

6 -- In the case of the sugar industry, the presentation will be made on the basis of established indexes and by means of a process of selection that will begin in the department or section and end with the selection of the best candidates at the confederational level. Subsequently, on the basis of work merit, a committee at the confederation level will determine the best worker or workers who will receive the articles.

#### Traditional Articles

The conferral of these articles will be as follows, in descending order and taking compliance with the wage norm into consideration: refrigerators, washing machines, sewing machines, bicycles, fans and mixers.

For the Millionaire Brigades, an article will be offered for every member who individually meets established norms and the attendance plan.

The structure of these articles will vary based on the volume of cane cut by the millionaire brigades. For example:

Articles	Millions		
	1	2	3 or More
Refrigerator	6	10	17
Washing machines	22	14	12
Sewing machines	6	7	5
Bicycles	3	3	2
Fans	4	10	11
Mixers	7	4	1
Total	48	48	48

11,464  
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## DIFFERENCES BETWEEN STATE, FARMERS MARKETS NOTED

Havana TRIBUNA DE LA HABANA in Spanish 25 Mar 81 p 6

[Article by Rafaela Ortega: "State Agricultural Market and Open Peasant Market"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] "Magnificent. The state agricultural markets have helped meet the food needs of the people to a great extent.

"The merchandise is well displayed and the public is treated well. However, they should have a more varied assortment."

When evaluating this opinion elicited by the reporters of TRIBUNA DE LA HABANA, it must be remembered that these state establishments have been created to meet the needs of the people during harvest times. They are just now being initiated so, as the comrade said, they still lack great variety and quantity of products.

We must also remember that after the harvest is over, the present volumes and varieties of products cannot be offered at these markets.

That opinion is an example of the reaction of the inhabitants of the capital concerning the new installations to provide fruits and vegetables which are so valuable for Cuban cooking.

We gathered comments in a recent tour through different state agricultural markets in Ciudad de la Habana Province. The inauguration and operation of these centers have received a very positive response from housewives, workers and the people in general.

Does everyone understand the concept of /state agricultural market/? There are also the earlier /open peasant markets/. That is the topic of this article.

If you, dear reader, are interested in learning the definitions of both terms as well as their differences, read the material below carefully.

The forerunners of the state agricultural markets were the agricultural fairs and mini-fairs inaugurated last year in different parts of the capital during the "peak" period for fruits and vegetables. It showed the need to create permanent installations for this activity.

The open peasant markets arose in order to give private producers the opportunity to sell the people the surpluses from their parcels of land used for self-supply. This helped meet part of the food needs of the people.

Concerning this sales system, those interviewed agreed on the following: /There is a great variety of products--meat, rice, beans--but the prices are very high. We buy what is not offered in the agricultural markets at the peasant markets./

From the opinions gathered, it could be inferred that the state agricultural markets and the open peasant markets help meet the food needs of the people through their specific characteristics. They are necessary.

The /state agricultural market/ is, as its name indicates, a commercial installation constructed and supervised by the state for fruit and vegetable crops from multiple-crop enterprises, principally during major production periods.

Its objective is to provide the products to the people at the prices that the state feels are most just.

On 24 January 1981, the first center of this type was inaugurated in Cotorro in Ciudad de la Habana. Since then, state agricultural markets have opened in all the municipalities of the capital. They have the same architecture with steel structures and corrugated cement tile roofs. They have suitable furnishings for displaying products and a battery of scales and cash registers.

The /open peasant market/ is a system to sell agricultural products to the people based on legal norms; the state authorizes the small farmer to sell surpluses of his self-supply. The prices are established by mutual agreement between the seller and the buyer.

The open peasant markets--the name which the authorized sites have adopted--began to function in Havana Province on 17 May 1980 and later spread to the capital. In this first stage, they are only established in what we could call the peripheral towns. It is still felt that conditions are not suitable to establish them in the center of the city.

Their objective is to help increase the level of satisfaction of the food needs of the people. Individual producers as well as agricultural and livestock cooperatives and credit and service cooperatives participate in them.

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## PROGRESS OF MINING DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS DETAILED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 13 Apr 81 p 4

[Article by Joaquin Oramas]

[Text] Moa--"We are proud of you. We are confident of the quality of those who will take our place. Today's younger generation will be capable of building the bright future of the fatherland and capable of defending the fatherland today--and tomorrow--from imperialist aggression," Jorge Risquet, member of the Political Bureau, told the young construction workers of Moa in closing the ceremony during which "shock builder" certificates were presented to a group of workers who are taking part in the metal mining development projects of the nickel region.

The nickel plant under construction at Punta Corda, 2 kilometers from the small mining town of Moa, was the scene of the ceremony, which was attended by large contingents of construction workers. Presiding at the ceremony were--in addition to Risquet--Miguel Cano, alternate member of the Political Bureau and first secretary of the party in Holguin; Luis Orlando Dominguez, first secretary of the UJC [Union of Young Communists]; Jose Lopez Moreno, minister of construction; and Pedro Fernandez, secretary general of the Construction Union (all of whom are members of the Central Committee); Jacinto Viamontes, secretary general of the Union of Cultural Workers; Aldo Alvarez, director of the Construction Department of the Central Committee; and Manuel Sarmiento, secretary of the party in Moa.

Viamontes read a letter sent to the Moa workers by Armando Hart, member of the Political Bureau and minister of culture, in which the sender congratulated them on the important production successes achieved during the first quarter of the year. "We want to send you," Hart wrote, "our appreciation for the high indices you achieved in carrying out these construction assignments, which will contribute to the increasing development of one of the most important industries in the nation. We also wish to inform you that your achievements obligate us to continue providing special support in the form of artistic and cultural activities which serve to combine--in pleasing form--this effort you are making in respect to cultural forms of recreation," Hart added in his message.

Celso Igualada, first secretary of the UJC in Moa, emphasized that the shock work accomplished during the first quarter of the year had overfulfilled the plan by 9 percent, in response to Ideological Day in honor of the combatants and heroes of Cienfuegos. He announced that a total of 2,468 young people had achieved the status of shock builder.

He also announced that the UJC at the nickel plant will construct the conduit that will bring water to the plant, thereby creating 5 million pesos worth of assets.

Lester Guzman, second secretary of the UJC in Holguin, was the next speaker. He announced that the trophy awarded to the province by Fidel for being the province whose communist youth performed the most outstanding labor during 1980 will be put on tour, beginning in Moa Municipality.

#### Gigantic Development Plan

In his concluding address Jorge Risquet said it is encouraging to see how Moa has gradually transformed itself through sustained and arduous effort, thanks to the diligent hands of thousands of workers. He added that this effort is today encompassed by a gigantic metal mining development plan representing a total investment of more than 1.3 billion pesos.

He said that 1981 is a year which demands of the nation's builders--as well as those who work on the various projects now under way in Moa--prodigious and intrepid efforts with the aim of fulfilling the prescribed technical and economic plan, which basically involves construction and assembly.

He announced that the project for construction of the Punta Gorda nickel plant will represent the creation of 30 million pesos worth of fixed assets, whereas the CAME-1 plant at Las Cañariocas (several kilometers east of the one already under construction) will--in respect to the movement of earth alone--generate 1.5 million pesos in assets, and 2.5 million pesos worth of housing.

He emphasized the necessity for maintaining a stable presence of the work force entrusted with the execution of these projects. A total of 3,900 workers are currently employed at the nickel plant, and he pointed out that the mobilization plan must be speeded up in order to reach the goal of 4,400 workers by July.

Risquet expressed warm appreciation of the firm decision of 297 construction workers to renounce their right to return to their provinces of origin and instead to remain for an additional period at the Moa work site.

Elsewhere in his address he stated that the nickel plant must rely increasingly on the labor force of the eastern provinces, given the requirements of the region's own metal mining development and the development plan for the center and west of the country.

He enumerated the important projects under way in the nickel producing region. He said that other major projects are scheduled for which contingents of construction workers are needed, including the combine in Pinar del Rio for the exploitation of valuable minerals and construction of the atomic electric power plant and oil refinery in Cienfuegos Province, and also the projects for the construction of new thermoelectric units.

He proclaimed the need for young people to take these projects into their own hands in order to convert them into shock projects. He said in this connection that in Cienfuegos more than 2,000 young people from the eastern provinces (especially Santiago de Cuba, Las Tunas and Granma) will have an opportunity to qualify themselves, whereas the manpower requirements in Moa will be met basically with young people from Holguin and Guantanamo who qualify themselves in schools and on the job.



Risquet went on to say that a total of 18 shock projects had been approved by the secretariat of the Central Committee. He said we must continue to strive for steady progress on these projects, in the context of the volume, complexity and importance of certain projects now being planned and others already under way in various regions of the country.

In connection with construction of the electronuclear power plant and oil refinery in Cienfuegos, he announced that it is now necessary to mobilize--in 1981 and 1982--more than 2,000 young people of the eastern provinces with the aim of qualifying them, in schools and on the job, for participation in the construction of the aforementioned industrial installations.

#### Sustained Efforts in Moa

At another point in his address he announced that the construction workers in Moa will have to make a great--and sustained--effort during the coming months in order to fulfill the production plan for the current year. He described as encouraging the news that the workers at the nickel plant now under construction are each month fulfilling their production targets and have poured more than 8,000 cubic meters of concrete in a single month thereby fulfilling the quarterly plan by achieving a total of 23,821 cubic meters poured and overfulfilling by 8 percent the target for the assembly of metal structures and technological equipment.

"These results," he declared, "can give us an idea of the interest and effort with which the workers are approaching the plan for the current month of April, in which their goal is to produce 10,000 cubic meters of concrete."

Risquet stressed the need to continue efforts to improve the living and working conditions of the personnel at the Moa projects, especially as regards organization and services, and spoke of a meeting held several hours before the beginning of the ceremony and at which officials of the Ministry of Culture, INDER [National Institute for Sports, Physical Education and Recreation] and labor union leaders, among others, reported on the measures that are being adopted to improve recreational and cultural conditions at Moa--measures which give priority attention to the needs of the construction workers.

He also praised the cooperation of the Soviet technicians and specialists who are working at Moa and who, he said, "set an example of dedication, effort, unselfishness and camaraderie."

He said the construction workers on the Moa shock projects have responded in the most honorable manner imaginable to the awarding of the status of "shock builder" by coming to the ceremony with the highest overall percentages of fulfillment of a quarterly plan ever achieved in the course of the construction plans currently being implemented here. In conclusion he declared: "When a socialist revolution succeeds in getting the new generations to be more revolutionary than their parents, that revolution is in no danger of regressing; that revolution is invincible."



## JULIAN RIZO DISCUSSES OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 23 Mar 81 p 2

[17 March speech by Julian Rizo, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba]

[Text] The following is the text of a speech delivered by Julian Rizo, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the party, at the closing session of the Third Occupational Safety and Hygiene Conference of the National Union of Agricultural and Forestry Workers (SNTAF) held on 17 March 1981, year of the 20th anniversary of the Bay of Pigs.

Comrades:

The security and well-being of man, who with his intelligence and efforts creates the material and spiritual elements needed by all society, is a lofty moral principle that governs production relationships in socialism. This Third National Conference on Occupational Safety and Hygiene, organized by the National Union of Agricultural and Forestry Workers and the Ministry of Agriculture, has been a vigorous reaffirmation of the principle.

Throughout these work sessions, we have seen how the broad legislation, guidelines and decisions made in recent years have gradually been implemented. The principles established by our constitution, the guidelines set forth by the plenary sessions of the Central Committee and the first and second party congresses and the documents approved by the workers movement on occupational safety and hygiene have already transcended the purely theoretical level and, now confirmed by practice, structure the completion of enormous tasks aimed at guaranteeing that labor activity takes place within an ideal framework, with the greatest possible number of guarantees.

Today, in addition to making a critical review of what has been done, we have been able to learn, discuss and define what the future projections will be, further the coordinated efforts of the ministry and the unions and continue the highly useful tradition of work and evaluation backed by the experience of previous meetings.

This conference on labor safety and hygiene has another value for us because when we present human problems as the principal thing and elevate the different

situations benefiting or affecting the labor activities of our workers to a priority level, we are waging a very important ideological battle. We oppose the obsolete and reactionary view of workers as mere instruments of work, a view that dehumanizes productive activity and only pursues the obtention of profits at whatever price, with a new and superior concept of man and his role as the producer of material goods, making it possible for occupational safety and hygiene to be consolidated as one more triumph of socialism.

There are many problems and deficiencies. The sustained development of a strict policy from the grass roots up to the national level is required. We have only begun in this vast field of occupational safety and hygiene and yet, despite all the defects and limitations, we can look at what we are doing calmly, critically, seeking the best solutions and looking to the future with confidence that we shall achieve all the objectives that we set for ourselves. Today the workers are the masters of their destiny and the worker-farmer state concentrates on the masses that are forging this new society tirelessly, with passion and revolutionary fervor, guided by the party and Fidel.

Consequently, activities relating to labor safety and hygiene must be analyzed, not only from the practical standpoint, from the standpoint of "how much do I need," "how much will they give me," "how will I use it," but also from the standpoint of their underlying revolutionary and human roots. In preventing accidents on the job, professional illnesses, accidents in transit, fires, continuous care for the physical and intellectual integrity of every comrade, we are not only carrying out a task, but also achieving the ideals for which the exploited masses and revolutionaries fought for so many years. In order that the workers receive care and attention without extortion, pressure and commitments, in order that labor safety and hygiene not be practiced solely for speculative, profit-seeking reasons, there has to exist a revolution that does away with the exploitation of man by man.

For all of these reasons, it is of far-reaching importance that standards, provisions and regulations aimed at occupational safety and hygiene be carried out.

Under the existing circumstances, a great deal remains to be done to ensure that in our agricultural enterprises and centers, there is efficient management. Priority must be given to close relations between administrative directorates and trade union sections, ensuring that in all centers, enterprises, municipalities and provinces there be monolithic cohesiveness, that we arrive at the same level of relations, agreement on ideas and readiness to act that we see in the national directorates of the Ministry of Agriculture and the trade unions.

This morning, after hearing the central report presented here, Milian, Penalver and I were talking about the considerable percentage of accidents in 1980 that resulted in fatalities. Comrade Milian asked Penalver some very interesting questions: "Why do these accidents take place? Who bears the responsibility? Is it the lack of means of protection or the lack of strictness on the part of the administrative management?"

There is no doubt that the trade unions and administration must discuss these problems in detail and make an objective separation. We must outline our

responsibilities, learn how each one can play its role, what is the job of the enterprise management, what the unions must do and what role the workers have to play.

Only by exercising collective influence can we solve problems. Nothing can be achieved if the unions promote a task and the ministry does not back it. Nor can we think about positive mass work if the unions do not intervene. Concerning labor safety and hygiene, we must speak the same language and develop a common effort throughout the country. This is the first step toward success.

In addition, it is indispensable to seek mechanisms facilitating the granting of priority to occupational safety and hygiene tasks. We cannot allow them to be viewed as having little interest, not to be considered as guiding tasks, not to be granted the importance they have in the productive process. Just as if we do not have good labor discipline and organization of work, there is no efficiency or productivity, without labor safety and hygiene we cannot aspire to increase these basic indicators.

There can be no productivity where there is uncontrolled pollution or where dangers exist. Productivity requires, as a basic premise, that men have a good state of mind, safety and willingness to work. In order for a worker to be as productive as we want him to be, he has to feel safe, taken care of. He needs to see concern. It is not enough to explain the importance of a plan, to reveal it to everyone, to show the need for it. At the same time, the development of different conditions such as political agitation, emulation, material and moral incentives, is required, along with good supervision, organization and above all, concern for the men, for the circumstances in which they work.

It is from this standpoint that we must also view the importance of occupational safety and hygiene measures, as a catalyst for greater efficiency and productive management.

We must see that along with the effort being made by the administrative management and trade union section, the worker feels committed, that he is aware of the danger involved when he does not obey safety rules and that in the personal realm, he is a solid defender of the policy set forth by party leaders, the revolutionary government and the ministry, with the backing of the trade unions. It is not enough that every isolated worker carry out these norms. Rather, that isolated effort must be made cohesive and transferred to the collective, where it will be integrated and become part of a mass force so that the workers, with their daily attitude, will become the best servants of safety and health measures using the resources they have within their reach, based on their maximum use and creative initiative.

Nor can we forget the urgent need to see that the responsible organizations supply the resources and that the Ministry of Agriculture supply, on time, continuously and without alteration, the means needed for safety and hygiene. We must see that the unforeseen lack of some resources does not conceal negligence, justification, disorganization. We must ensure proper acquisition of planned means and work for a strict policy governing their proper use, care and conservation. Only in this way will occupational safety and hygiene achieve the required level, when it ceases being a task imposed by a few and becomes a need and commitment of everyone, both workers and those who have responsibility for guiding them.

Comrades:

In our opinion, this has been a good working conference, a logical predecessor to the Third National Conference on Occupational Safety and Hygiene convoked in September by the national CTC and head organizations and also to the coming meeting of secretaries handling this front in the confederations of the socialist countries.

You have made a considerable number of important decisions relating to work accidents, professional illnesses and work hygiene, fires, transit, care for students involved in agricultural tasks, information, training and other areas. In short, no point has escaped evaluation or your decisions. We believe that you can help a great deal in the practical execution of safety and hygiene measures. With your experience and work, you can contribute to the total execution of everything decided here.

We are confident that the efforts of our Ministry of Agriculture and the National Union of Agricultural and Forestry Workers will be aimed in this direction and that there will be a massive mobilization behind the tasks on this front, enabling all agricultural enterprises and centers in the country to experience a sustained revitalization of occupational safety and hygiene.

Comrades:

As we have seen, the work of the union and the ministry in the area of safety and hygiene is difficult and has to be done as soon as possible.

We are convinced that this requires a responsible effort on your part because in addition to these tasks, we must carry out plans and efficiently execute all the other activities provided for in the plan for this first year of the 5-year period. We must carry out the decisions of the party's Second Congress concerning the production of tubers, grain, produce, livestock, citrus fruit, coffee, tobacco, sugar, reforestation and countless other tasks aimed at obtaining better levels of efficiency, productivity and scientific and technical development in the agricultural field.

At the same time, the days that fit into the framework of the commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the Bay of Pigs, the celebration of May Day, International Labor Day, and the establishment of the territorial troop militias are imbued with great ideological and patriotic value. Your responsibility as agricultural leaders lies in ensuring that April will be a month of victories once again, that we shall celebrate them in a dignified and glorious fashion as Fidel instructed us, and that with an equal degree of organization, enthusiasm and renewed energy, we shall make these days of March and April days of high productivity, great efficiency and intelligent decisions. In order for this to be so, we must begin now to make decisions in every work center, every municipality, every province and every branch of agriculture.

We are in the final phase of the sugar cane harvest. It is a matter of honor for all of us to make whatever contribution that is needed, carrying our efforts and decisions to the extreme in order to conclude this season with a victory step.

The spring rains that had such an effect on sugar yield are an invitation to our dynamism and intelligence so that we shall give a final boost to the preparation of the soil and proceed to the great spring planting and other crops. Cultivation and fertilization are now profitable investments that will be crowned in the coming harvest.

We are also in the midst of a good harvest of potatoes, produce, an impressive tobacco harvest, and a fine citrus and coffee harvest.

Running through all of this is the daily heroism of our workers, knowing how to handle the situations with which nature confronts us, situations which, in our predominantly agricultural provinces, are important.

Comrades, these are the tasks we cannot forget, tasks that will have an effect on the development of the awareness of our people and that will affect the country's economic achievements. They are tasks that will constitute the best and most profound homage to the commemoration of the triumph of the militia at the Bay of Pigs.

We are confident that during these months of victory, our tasks will move ahead; work will advance on all fronts. We are sure that our comrades in the Ministry of Agriculture and the related trade union will show their customary enthusiasm in promoting the plans and increasing efficiency and productivity. They will give a greater boost to every activity they perform.

Let the very glorious and historic events of April's Bay of Pigs be a new incentive to move forward resolutely.

Let us begin to work now, without losing a minute, organizing, outlining details, so that every person will know what he has to do and how to do it!

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## PROBLEMS WITH EDUCATION BTJ'S DISCUSSED

Havana JUVENTUD TECNICA in Spanish Nov-Dec 80 pp 42-44

[Article by Jose R. Garcia: "There Are Difficulties, But ..."]

[Text] The BTJ [Youth Technical Brigades] of Education represent more than 30 percent of the total number of young people in the movement and therefore constitute a powerful moving force toward the attainment of the objectives outlined by the party and government for this important sector of the nation's life; nevertheless, there are difficulties!

In spite of the breadth and extent of the technical brigades movement in the field of education, their work has not yet produced totally satisfactory results.

#### What Is Going On?

Everything seems to be a result of poor handling of brigade members toward the solution of the urgent problems in this sector.

Factors such as lack of work experience contributed to this problem complex; at the very beginning, this led to conditions where the most far-reaching tasks were not accomplished; there is also a need for carrying out the programs in such a way that they will make it possible to accumulate a certain amount of experience; although all factors were within reach in terms of strict task accomplishment, the brigade did not manage to get going.

There is also no debating the fact that the movement did not have exactly the best guidance as to its role during these stages of improvement of the National Education System; since this ingredient was not present, the directorates of the teaching centers did not see what the situation really was, nor did they consider it an important step in the work to be done in this field.

On the other hand, insufficient guidance from the directorates and even the base organizations of the UJC (Union of Young Communists) at the centers--concerning the content of the work of the BTJ--meant that the latter did not address themselves to the crucial problems in the teaching and education process and in its improvement.

#### Role of BTJ in Education

In closing the Third Conference of the BTJ, our Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro recommended that the movement be extended to the field of education.

Once established, its development began gradually and has gained numerically in recent years; but the effort to support the teaching and educational process has been running into difficulties.

Thus, there has been inadequate work on such aspects as collection and organization of the best lessons learned in introducing the new content of education; the preparation of novel means of teaching; experiences in working with pioneer groups; disclosure of pledges, theses, and resolutions of the party congress and methods and ways for covering them in class; the ways of formation and development of the scientific concept of the world of the students; these are some of the points on which the brigade members could really work with magnificent results; but they were not adequately covered, as we said, in spite of the fact that many of them were described in the official work and organizational documents pertaining to school courses.

#### Let Us Be More Objective

Among the questions to which the BTJ must devote major attention in the development of their activities is the quality of classes.

From the viewpoint of revolutionary pedagogy, those classes constitute the fundamental organizational form for the teaching process; this makes it possible to put together an intellectual education system and to implement communist education.

Under current conditions, in the light of the Marxist concept, educating people demands creativity, an ability to make decisions, to observe, to think, and to generalize. This is precisely where the BTJ play an important role. It is a good idea to organize meetings of the brigades dedicated to an analysis of lessons learned in the development of the classes as well as an exchange of opinions between brigade members in one and the same special field but at different centers.

#### Creation of Teaching Aids

We have some positive experiences, although small in numbers, regarding the preparation of teaching aids; although this is a vitally important job, teachers and professors on certain occasions did not make efficient use of available resources or did not know how to handle them.

In this sense, the movement can help improve the qualifications of teaching personnel in the handling, drafting, and design of teaching aids, thus helping them resolve some of the difficulties that are encountered in many schools. This task assumes greater significance in the Professional Technical Education Centers where one can meet the need for training aids.

Let us look at an example: In coordination with the directorate, the brigades can be given the assignment of revitalizing and organizing a laboratory, determining its organizational structure, improving it, collecting materials, manufacturing apparatus, etc. This is helpful when it comes to creating methodological corners, fishponds, small museums, maps, problem posters, and exercises.

## Career and Vocational Guidance

Career training and vocational guidance, starting with primary school, prepares the youngster for getting started in the complex world of production and services; it enables young people to feel useful to society and it helps create a suitable registration structure in specialized medium-level and higher-level studies; all of this helps us prevent expensive technical study centers which are underutilized due to small registration, while others, in better-known special fields, have adequate numbers of students; then there are students who, because they are not familiar with the training program, content, and social importance of certain jobs and skills reject the specialties offered them. We also have cases of students who make a superficial selection and then drop out, causing unnecessary expenditures for the country, something which also ends in personal frustration.

All of this happens because a career does not follow an inner voice that predetermines the individual's inclinations; instead, it is the result of the assimilation of social interests, promoted by the individual's character traits. In this decisive aspect, the BTJ have an important job to do. The movement in the medium-level centers, in close conjunction with the teacher training schools and higher teacher training institutes, must pay special attention to the interest clubs and must help get students to go out for specialized teaching branches (mathematics, physics, chemistry, etc.).

The brigade members must organize lectures and exhibits on the work of the teacher and promote recognition of outstanding educators; that creates a favorable environment among students when the moment comes to pick a career.

## Educational Research and Scientific-Technical Competition

Although in the effort to achieve higher quality in research, the BTJ in the sector did not utilize all of their possibilities, some brigades on certain occasions did study some of the specific difficulties and experimental and control groups were set up which came out with some modest conclusions.

Nevertheless ...

We must admit that the education brigade members for the first time participated in the Third Scientific-Technical Competition, contributing more than 50 percent of the studies submitted; this is being repeated at this time during the Fourth Competition.

What does all that show? It shows that the work of the BTJ in the field of education can really mean something; it shows that the goal is usually ambitious and complex but attainable. This depends on the determination and organization of the brigade members. (Information source: "Documentos," Fourth National BTJ Conference, 1979.)

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## NEW CANE FIELD PLOTS INCREASE EFFICIENCY

Havana JUVENTUD TECNICA in Spanish Nov-Dec 80 pp 62-63

[Article by Lucy Gispert: "Arrangement of Territory in Blocks to Achieve Greater Economic Efficiency and Reorganization of Cane Fields in Accordance With Demand of Highly Developed Agriculture"]

[Text] The territorial arrangement of sugar cane agriculture is an agribusiness achievement attained during the 1976-1980 five-year plan which offers great advantages concerning the organization of agricultural work.

Until 1970, the work unit (fields) covered an area of 5 hectares, approximately, whereas on the other hand we had different sizes in the 600,000 fields that constituted the country's cultivated areas.

This kind of work unit, highly scattered, does not permit the correct functioning of the administration in the sugar cane districts linked to each mill; at the same time it conflicted with the modernization of the country's overall technology based on a high degree of mechanization.

This is why it became necessary to bring about variations in the structure of cane fields, where vast expanses of land were divided up into small and unequal units which sprang from an agriculture based completely on tiny plots of land, not at all logically grouped. On top of this we had other obstacles (fences, machinery sheds, palm groves, other crops, etc.) which influenced the development of our production forces.

In the light of the changes going on in the producing soils and the substantial transformations in the management of specialized land, we thus began an in-depth study at the start of the five-year plan on how the territory should be put together on the level of the sugar cane enterprise, district, and lot for which we planned blocks with a national average surface of 5.0 caballerias (67 hectares).

Each structured block is to become a unit of soil, irrigation, mechanization, strains, and varieties.

Its surface is analyzed in the light of the sugar cane production potential so that the volume produced may be cut and taken to the mill in a maximum interval of between 7 and 15 days.

Another objective of the block organization--which will cover an average of between 3 and 10 caballerias--is to promote a setup in line with seed production; this activity had also been scattered.

We are thus seeking to update the plans used in technical administrative work within the framework of the economic activities of the sugar cane enterprise; all of this helps us maintain adequate efficiency in agribusiness terms.

In summary we can say that, by organizing the land in the form of blocks, we are creating conditions for the better utilization of irrigation, agrochemical service, and future projection of estimates as well as planning for cutting activities, using computers, thus reducing the universe of data springing from a large number of existing fields.

The territorial organization program was instituted during this five-year term at the end of which we have 50 percent implementation, with results that are highly valuable from the production viewpoint.

Here are the programmed figures for territorial organization:

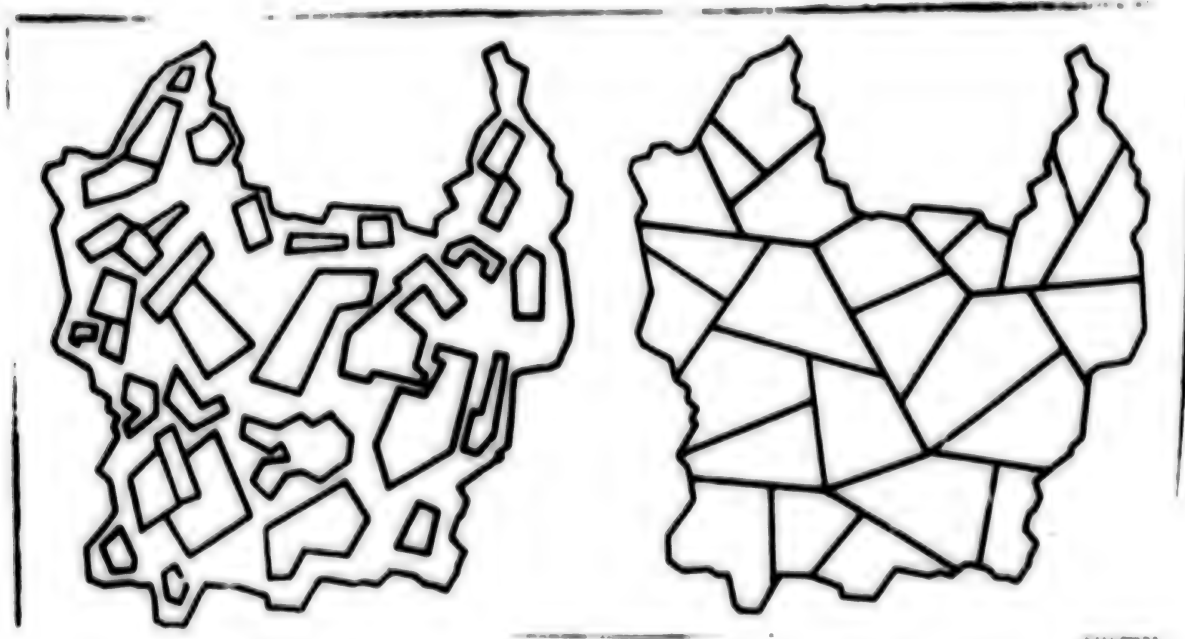
Enterprises, 140; districts, 670; lots, 3,497; blocks, 24,174.

During this final stage (at the end of 1980), we put together 24,174 blocks, as against 60,000 fields; this considerably simplified the technical-administrative management effort.

Demolitions and restoration of sugar cane plantations are already based on the block pattern and that in turn leads to greater productivity deriving from machinery in the preparation of the soil, the planting, and general cultivation activities.

A large portion of the harvest is also being handled on the basis of blocks which are either permanently laid out or temporarily laid out, with uniform programming for cutting, hoisting, and transportation.





Comparative diagrams showing old distribution and current territorial block pattern of a sugar cane enterprise.

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## IMPORTANCE OF UNIFIED FAR COMMAND EXPLAINED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 22 Mar 81 pp 40-43

[Article by Lt Col Idilio Isaac Rodriguez, teacher at Gen Maximo Gomez FAR Academy: "Unified FAR Command"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] The leadership of society is a complex and difficult problem. The supreme principle of our socialist society is collective leadership.

As part of the state and the society as a whole, the leadership of the FAR (Revolutionary Armed Forces) has idiosyncrasies based on the specific nature of its missions, structure and organization.

The leadership of the FAR is governed by a unified command. This has been the object of analysis by the magazine VERDE OLIVO. In this article, we propose to continue probing the essence and main features of the unified FAR command and to offer some considerations about its main traits.

The Regulation for Party Organizations in the FAR stipulates:

"The fundamental basis of military construction is the leadership of the armed forces by the Communist Party and elevation of the role and reinforcement of the influence of the party organizations, especially in troop life and activities."<sup>1</sup>

This organization of military construction is shaped by the Programmatic Platform which states: "The PCC [Communist Party of Cuba] is the superior leading force of the Cuban society and state."<sup>2</sup>

One basis for command and leadership in the FAR and one of the basic organizational principles of military construction is the /unified command/ which Fidel called the "cornerstone" in the Central Committee Report to the First Party Congress.<sup>3</sup>

The Programmatic Platform states: "The party emphasizes the role of the unified command as one of the most important principles of the construction of the FAR."<sup>4</sup>

In the 1976 Report to the Second Party Congress, our commander in chief emphasized the influence of the organizational and ideological work of the party organisms, the organizations and the political work of the chiefs, political workers and officers in all FAR activities. He stressed improved efficiency in party tasks, partly referred to "strengthen discipline and the unified command."<sup>5</sup>

## Definition, Essence of Unified FAR Command

Unified command means the concentration in the hands of the chief of all technical, military, administrative and political functions as well as the corresponding rights of supervision and leadership of subordinates. He answers directly and personally for everything within his jurisdiction.

The unified FAR command means that, at the head of each military collective, there is a chief of recognized performance and loyalty to the working people, to the socialist fatherland, to the party and to Marxist-Leninist ideas. He has received impersonal command from the party and the government with the corresponding rights of supervision and leadership of subordinates. He answers personally to the party and the government for the permanent combat and mobilization readiness of the military unit that has been entrusted to him, for the combat and political training, education, military discipline and political and moral condition of his personnel, for the material, technical and medical support and living conditions of the troops and for the fulfillment of combat missions.<sup>6</sup>

The unified FAR command is /socialist/ due to its sociopolitical essence; it has a profoundly proletarian nature. Its socialist essence is based on the chief-subordinate relationship regulated by the unified command which is an expression of the socialist production relationship, the basis of the reigning social system in our fatherland.

In its sociopolitical essence, the unified FAR command is radically different from the unified command of capitalist armies where it is one more instrument of oppression by the exploiting classes represented by the officers corps and command cadres over the exploited represented by the mass of soldiers.

## Main Features of Unified FAR Command

The main features of the unified FAR command stem from its socialist essence. These features, which are common to the armies of the socialist countries where this is practiced, are as follows:

1. The unified FAR command has a partisan base.
2. It does not conflict with the socialist democracy.
3. It merges with forms of collective leadership.
4. It is strengthened by close unity with the reinforcement and elevation of political and party work.

The partisan base of the unified command is its basic feature. This means, first, that the chiefs carry out party policy, maintain absolute loyalty to the Cuban party and government, the working class, the people and Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and practice the Leninist style of work in troop command. Second, the chiefs are supported by the party, the organizations of the PCC and the UJC (Union of Young Communists), helping increase their role and influence in troop life and activities and answer to the party for their work. Third, the chiefs are not only

leaders who are given broad powers and rights and who order, administer, supervise and command but they are also educators--in the broadest sense of the word--of their subordinates and personally participate in all political, educational and party work with the personnel.

The concentration of broad powers with the corresponding rights in one person--that is, the unified command--is not in conflict with the socialist democracy of our state because the chiefs are appointed by the government, representative of the will and power of the working masses of the country. Also, the chiefs act within the framework of laws, regulations, orders and directives--that is, within socialist legality where their powers and rights are stipulated. Independent of his rank or position, each chief is under the control of the party and the government. It is very important that the chiefs, officers, sergeants and soldiers are equal before the law and the Constitution as soldiers who fulfill the sacred duty of defending the Fatherland.

The unified FAR command merges with collective leadership in spite of the seeming contradiction. The chief assumes personal responsibility for his decisions and orders; this does not mean that he is not supported by the experience and initiative of the collective. In his concern to exercise unified command with greater efficiency, he uses different forms of collective leadership whenever circumstances permit by the leadership and command of the troops. Some are established in military regulations, orders and directives and others come from his own initiative based on his personal experience and work style. These can include: assemblies and councils with officers and troops; the collective analysis of different problems through committees; and individual and collective consultations with officers and men of lower levels of command, political workers, leaders and members of the PCC and the PPS and sergeants and soldiers. Div Gen Senen Casas Requeiro, member of the party Politburo and first substitute for the minister and chief of the GPC (General Staff), said: "Command must be exercised in a calm and thoughtful manner and, whenever possible, supported by the opinions of the collective."

The command activity of the FAR is directly dependent on the establishment and strengthening of the unified command as well as the activity and initiative of the political organs and party organizations and their influence on all aspects of military life and activities. The PCC, giving careful attention to the increased command problems of the FAR and strengthening the unified command, shows particular concern to reinforce the role and influence of the political organs and party organizations in the FAR and the general improvement of TPP (Political and Party Work) with the troops. Unity in the tasks of strengthening the unified command requires joint efforts from the chiefs, political organs and party organizations.

Although the increased level of TPP and the strengthening of the unified command are two aspects of the same process that are interrelated and complementary to each other. This unity in itself represents a feature of the unified command. The development of the FAR.

Div Gen Casas Requeiro, minister of the FAR, indicated that the successful fulfillment of the tasks of the FAR depended on joint work by the command, political organs and party organizations.<sup>5</sup>

## Main Idiosyncrasies of Unified FAR Command

In addition to its features, the unified FAR command has idiosyncrasies, determined by the historic and concrete conditions of Cuba, the peculiarities of our revolution and the level of development of the theory and practice of military construction in the country.

In conventional order, without taking into account its importance and methodological aspect, the first idiosyncrasy of the unified FAR command that we will cover is related to /the periods and stages of its establishment and development/.

The criterion for the determination of these periods and stages is based on aspects related to changes in the political, economic and social life of the country and their influence and reflection in the FAR. In other words, the main consideration has been the sociopolitical aspect.

The Cuban revolution has two major historical stages. The first is the democratic-popular, anti-imperialist and anti-imperialist stage that began with the victory of 1 January 1959 and ended in the second half of 1960. The sociopolitical essence of this stage includes military institutions like the Rebel Army and the National Revolutionary Police that would later be united in the FAR. The unified command existed as the principle and method of troop leadership. The nature of the revolution was reflected in it. It regulated command-subordination relations among chiefs, officers, soldiers and militiamen based on increased political awareness and the same objectives in the common task of defense of the revolution against the aggressions of imperialism and the internal enemy.

The next stage of the revolution is the socialist stage that began in the second half of 1960. The FAR became a socialist army and the unified command acquired that essence from the profound structural transformations of Cuban society.

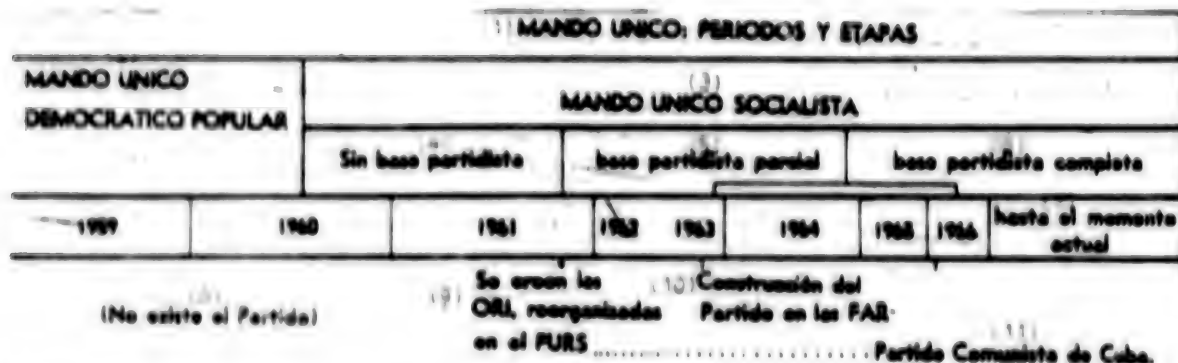
Thus, the unified FAR command had two major periods: the first from the triumph of the revolution in January 1959 until the second half of 1960 which we will call /period of democratic-popular unified command/ and the second beginning in the second half of 1960, a period we will call /socialist unified command/.

The period of socialist unified command can be divided into three stages based on the development of the partisan base; this is a basic feature.

The first stage of this last period began with the period (second half of 1960) and lasted until the end of 1961 when the ORI (Integrated Revolutionary Organizations) were created based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. They were reorganized in March 1962 into the PRR (United Party of the Socialist Revolution) which adopted the name of PCC in 1965.

The essential fact about this stage is that the party did not exist as the leading governing force of our society since it came after the formation of the FAR. The unified command did not have a partisan base in the complete sense of the word which is one of its major idiosyncrasies. We can state that the unified command did not lack a Marxist-Leninist policy and ideology to base itself on. This came from the clear and undisputed supreme leadership of the commander in chief,





**Key:**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Unified command: periods and stages | 7. To date                              |
| 2. Democratic-popular unified command  | 8. (Party does not exist)               |
| 3. Socialist unified command           | 9. ORI are created, reorganized in PURS |
| 4. Without partisan base               | 10. Construction of party in FAR        |
| 5. Partial partisan base               | 11. Communist Party of Cuba             |
| 6. Complete partisan base              |   |

the traditions of absolute loyalty to the heirs of the Mambi Army and the Rebel Army, the profound revolutionary transformations that took place in our fatherland and, last but not least, the education and constant practice of the principal military tasks.

The second stage began with the creation of the ORI at the end of 1961 and lasted until the creation of the party in the FAR, a process that began 2 December 1963 and covered the years 1964 and 1965. It basically culminated with the First National Organizational Meeting of the PCC in the FAR in 1966.

The characteristic of this second stage is that the party was beginning to act as the leading force of society while it was still gestating in the FAR. We can say that the unified command had a partial partisan base.

The third stage began with the construction of the party in the FAR and continues to date.

The appearance of the party in the FAR was one of the basic achievements of Cuban military construction with great historical importance. There are party organizations in the units and in all the chains of command and the structure of the FAR. They are firm and unselfish detachments of communists that support the FAR, direct them and work with them for the fulfillment of the assigned missions and for the political and ideological education of the personnel. In this sense, the unified command already has a complete partisan base in the broadest sense of the word. Another important idiosyncrasy of the unified FAR command is that it has been exercised and is exercised in only one way: complete political command. In other words, in all the development of the FAR, all the

functions of military life and activity have always been centralized in a single person: the chief. Due to the concrete conditions of the FAR, the need in other armies of socialist countries for a political commissar to share the duties of command with the chief and totally assume political and partisan responsibility did not arise.

Another important idiosyncrasy of the unified FAR command is that this has been established, developed and strengthened, first, based on a particular historical experience from the Liberating Army to the Rebel Army. Second, it takes into account the experience of military construction and military science in the USSR and other countries of the socialist community.

The definition, essence, features and idiosyncrasies are very important in extending knowledge and understanding and, consequently, the application of such a significant element in our military construction as the /unified command/, a socialist unified command that has a partisan base.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. Regulation on Party Organizations in the FAR, p 3.
2. Programmatic Platform of the PCC, p. 109.
3. See report of the CC of the PCC to First Party Congress, p. 113.
4. Programmatic Platform of the PCC, p. 115.
5. See Main Report to Second Party Congress.
6. See Regulation on Interior Service of FAR, p. 39.
7. Geron Casas Requeiro, Report to Fourth Meeting of Secretaries of PCC in FAR.
8. Fidel Castro Ruz, Speech at close of fourth meeting of Secretaries of PCC in FAR.

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## U.S. MILITARY EXPENDITURES, ACTIVITIES SCORED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 5 Apr 81 pp 20-21

[Article by Juana Carrasco: "Money To Kill With"]

[Text] The United States entered the decade of the eighties with the clear objective of spreading its terrorism on an international scale and walking the old ways of the "Cold War."

Ever since the administration of James Carter, the warmaking power of Washington and its NATO allies was increased when it was decided, in the military bloc, to increase the war budgets for the next 15 years by 3 percent per year, making annual allocations for the five-year term with a view to new military programs and the installation of new United States medium-range rockets in Europe.

In addition, they adopted other measures such as a freeze on the SALT-II accords, intensification of anti-Soviet hysteria, and closer relations with Peking.

These were the foundations that were propitious for ultraconservative elements to come to power in the United States, elements interested more than anything else in ruling the world, in recovering the hegemonic role of the United States and the "prestige" of military superiority lost during the decade of the seventies due to the failure and defeat of aggression in Vietnam.

To this we must add the fact that the energy crisis opened up a new worldwide situation. The United States considered its dependence on Middle East petroleum as a sign of vulnerability, hence United States policy of recent years seems to carry black gold in its veins as the propelling liquid. This leads to a situation where Washington unto itself special rights in the region of the Middle East.

The "Soviet threat" campaign, plus the effort to stir up nationalist and chauvinist sentiments were propaganda efforts by James Carter which helped Ronald Reagan and his stubbornness, hatred and ferocity on the right, already displayed during the 1964 campaign and immediately put into practice after moving into the White House.

One of the objectives of the Reagan administration is to achieve dangerous military and political superiority on short notice which, through the arms race, leads to the deadly possibility of a nuclear war, given the serious deterioration of worldwide problems and the spread of tension foci.

The expenditures for bellicose purposes, which Yankee imperialism has just begun to plan, are unparalleled in history. "We will spend what is necessary to improve our capacity," said Defense Secretary Casar Weinberger and in this sense he added that those two priorities are: "The improvement of the capability of our current forces and the reduction of the imbalance which has developed between our nuclear strategic forces and those of the Soviets."

Planning for an expensive long-term boost to increase the conventional and strategic military power of the Pentagon led to the proposal of an increase of \$32.6 billion during 1981 and 1982. The military budget for the fiscal year which begins next October will come to \$222.8 billion--much more than had been planned by the administration of James Carter and in the midst of a spending austerity sponsored by Reagan and achieved at the cost of a reduction of something like \$55.9 billion, dropping or reducing a good portion of federal social assistance programs in spite of the somber panorama presented by the country's economy.

Although the budget has not yet been approved, the Navy announced that it will order the construction of three new nuclear attack submarines of the SSN-688 class, costing between \$1 billion and \$2 billion; it is estimated that the number of surface units and submarines will be increased from 456 to 600 over the next 10 years.

This bigger slice of the budget has persuaded the Navy to propose the construction of 18 new vessels, including an atomic aircraft carrier similar to the Nimitz which now sails so provocatively through the waters of the Caribbean and to reactivate ships mothballed since the Vietnam war, such as the New Jersey and the Iowa (battle-ships) and the aircraft carrier Oriskany.

The sum of \$4.5 billion is to be earmarked for the RDF alone, including the improvement of Yankee military installations in Southwest Asia, including the expansion of the nuclear naval-air complex on Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. The number of aircraft in the Air Force is also to be increased, along with the production of the most modern 59-ton tank, the "M-1 Abrams," which will replace the M-60 models.

In February already Congress had been asked to advance \$2.5 billion to start construction of a strategic bomber as part of a program which will cost billions of dollars over the next 30 years; this will only be a stopgap aircraft to replace the B-52 aircraft immediately because in its second phase the program calls for the production of the so-called "invisible" (stealth) bomber which presumably will be able to avoid any radar and penetrate "enemy" defenses. They have also proposed the improvement of the F-111A bombers and the F-111 D fighter-bombers currently in service.

It is clear that this boils down to a reinforcement of the status as the world's policeman wherever its "vital interests" are considered to be threatened or in any "area of strategic importance."

With the rebirth of interventionism, recommended by the Republican administration, we have a series of key events in terms of its terrorist and interfering attitude as explained by those words spoken by Secretary of State Alexander Haig: "Economic and military aid to other countries constitutes an effective means of promoting the defense of United States ideals and interests throughout the world."

The Yankee Pentagon has urged the delivery, to the Salvadoran regime, of helicopters, patrol craft, communications equipment, and a certain number of "military advisors." El Salvador--constituting a maximum priority in Reagan's strategy--will get more than \$66 million, plus \$25 million in "emergency aid" granted during the first few days of March.

Countries in the Middle East and the Arabian Gulf are getting substantial allocations out of the \$6.9 billion projected for foreign military aid, in the light of comments by Weinberger to the effect that "the umbilical cord of the Free World runs through the Strait of Ormuz." Large amounts are going to Israel and Egypt, as well as Jordan, the Sudan, Kenya, Morocco, Turkey, Somalia, and North Yemen; at the same time, additional equipment will be sold to upgrade the F-15 combat aircraft of Saudi Arabia and there is an intention to supply new ground-to-air defense systems for the United Arab Emirates.

Ahmed Gailini, one of the leaders of the Afghan counterrevolution, was in the United States at the end of February and President Reagan himself underscored his determination to give aid to those groups in their operations against the legitimate government in Kabul. Pakistan--where those terrorist elements are finding refuge--is considered a special ally of Washington in that part of the world.

Isiah Savimbi will be treated with equal condescension when he comes to Washington for his planned visit to get support and instructions for his aggressive plans against Angola.

An existing ban on loans by the Export-Import Bank to Chile has been lifted and the fascist armed forces of that country will again be invited to participate in future naval exercises.

At the same time, the Yankee fleets--now with the support of Great Britain, who the right hon Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, proposed the creation of a tripartite Yankee-French-British naval force--are sailing in the waters of the Indian Ocean, bordering on East Africa, on South Asia, and on the Middle East.

It is evident that the United States is a pathological case of political-military imperialism. It has lost its historical memory and is casting a blanket of silence over its frequent defeats and failures in foreign policy with the practice of suppressing terrorist and dictatorial regimes.

And its practice of aggression helps the military-industrial complex earn billions of dollars by producing new-type strategic-type offensive weapons, along with an increase in expenditures for conventional war materiel.

It is quite clear that United States foreign policy seeks to take effect on a dictatorial and expansionist base in an effort to find solutions to conflicts and tensions worldwide through force or the threat of force.

The so-called order is fomented by a bloc of forces that benefit and that are well known. Only about 15 or 20 companies that are getting a large portion of the war budget although that includes thousands of United States companies participating in the arms business and in military technology.



For example, General Dynamics, Lockheed Aircraft, Boeing, McDonnell Douglas, Grumman, Rockwell International, and United Technologies in recent years got almost 40 percent of all arms production orders. The shares of corporations producing military items went up extraordinarily on the New York Stock Exchange with good reason on the day the election results in the United States became known, expressing "high spirits" and coming prosperity for the war industry.

The militarization of ideas and facts now prevails in Washington as a means for attaining its global expansionist objectives and swamping the worldwide revolutionary forces; but that theory fails to contemplate the other side of the coin: the determination of the peoples not to allow themselves to be ordered around and to fight energetically to find a way to peace.

Imposition is not the policy for our time although some words, spoken a few years ago by the well known United States politician William Fulbright, still hold true: "We have created a society whose main occupation is violence. No external force presents a more serious threat to our government than our own home-grown militarism."

5058

CSO: 3010/1209

## FAR NATIONAL VANGUARD LOPEZ INTERVIEWED

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 23 Mar 81 p 2

[Interview with Jose Ramon Lopez, 1980 MININT National Vanguard, by Aldo Madruga; original paragraphing not followed]

[Text] he seemed to be slipping away as if he were hiding, but actually Jose Ramon Lopez was standing in full view. What was happening, we discovered later, was that he was heading himself back from dancing. This was not "his forte." However, women were in the majority, the music continued and even those with "two left feet" had to dance.

We saw our future interviewee moving with the beat, slow but determined like he is at work. He is a brave Villa Clara border guard who has seen himself face to face with the enemy many times.

This was the first impression that we had of this 32-year-old soldier, a 1980 MININT [Ministry of the Interior] National Vanguard, during the homage that the Federation of Cuban Women gave to all the winners of this high award.

## We spoke About the Soldier

The interview was held at Hotel Riviera. How many questions could we ask this young soldier who has actively participated in the defense of the fatherland since he was 13 and has exposed himself many times to enemy bullets? There were many questions but the first that came out was as follows:

[Question] Do you like being a soldier?

He became restless in his seat. "It is much more than that. It seems to me that there is no other profession or job that I would carry out more happily than the armed defense of the revolution. It is my whole life so it should be called something else although it can also be called a pleasure."

[Question] What do you, who have felt the enemy so close, think of him?

He made a face and scratched his head. "Well, that he is treacherous and has come to kill, to destroy what has cost us so much blood and sweat. It is necessary to

be hard, very hard. I think that we soldiers must always be aware of the existence of the enemy so as never to lower our guard, wherever we may be."

[Question] Why do you think that you became a MININT Vanguard?

This time Jose Ramon was slow to answer. Obviously, he did not want to talk about his merits. Finally he said: "Look, I am a launch commander and I have satisfactorily fulfilled all the missions entrusted to me and I have helped others fulfill theirs. Also my comrades and I have taken good care of our ship; we have done our best to get maximum yield from it."

"But there are many vanguards among the border guards who, although they have not been selected at the national level this time, lack only a few requirements for this great honor. Anyway, there had to be one and they chose me but, I repeat, I think there are many more."

[Question] What significance does it have for you to be among the men in MININT who did the best work in 1980?

His eyes lit up and he took a deep breath. "Well, it is the greatest stimulus I have ever received. I am very happy and my parents and my brothers are proud of me. They have not said this to me but I know it. More than anything, this selection commits me to be better from now on, to be more revolutionary, more integral."

[Question] What are your immediate goals as a soldier?

He thought for a few seconds and fixed his tie. "To continue fighting so that no enemy can enter or leave the country through the area assigned to me--that is, so that no one violates our borders. Also to improve myself culturally. These are my two basic goals."

[Question] What do you think of the present Yankee threats?

There was no pause between the question and the answer. "If I had a thousand eyes to watch the coasts before, I now have a million. The more they threaten us, the more prepared we border guards are. I say wholeheartedly anyone who tries to infiltrate a part of my launch should know that he must be very adept. Nevertheless, there is little chance he will escape. It will go very bad for him."

When the reporter was going to stop, soldier Lopez spoke again. "Don't forget to put in writing/ (in boldface) that the border guards are alert, very alert, in the Bahía de La Paz area and throughout the country. They are ready to give their lives for their people if necessary."

The last question was as follows:

[Question] When are you going to learn to dance?

He smiled happily. "Comrade, I do know how. It is just that each person has his own style."

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CUB: 3010

## REPORT ON TRAINING EXERCISE OF A DAAFAR UNIT

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 5 Apr 81 pp 30-33

[Article by Pablo Noa: "The Rockets Soar Into Space"]

[Text] On the firing range, very close to the coast, the rockets rise majestically and strong, like careful sentinels, permanently attended, ready to destroy the designated target.

It seems that they have just been placed there but that is not so. Just a few hours ago, the last units of the AA Rocket Troops of the DAAFAR [Antiaircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force] completed a phase in their combat training.

Now, satisfaction is reflected on the faces of the commanders, officers, and enlisted men who for several days trained and with good results engaged in combat firing practice.

The moment has come to analyze and review the work done in achieving this success.

It is not easy to imagine the work done in advance by a group of engineers and technicians, after the firing has been completed and when enthusiasm over the accomplishment of the mission is at its highest level. Through extremely careful synchronization of equipment, the engineers and technicians guarantee utmost accuracy in rocket guidance, thus preventing misfires.

This job is decisive in obtaining satisfactory results. While the engineers review the various systems, the technician group checks and prepares the rockets to be launched. This is a combined effort which requires special attention on the part of the specialists.

It is beautiful to watch the rockets in the air. But when it destroys the target, our emotions inevitably rise; but to achieve that, we have to guarantee the functioning of the bands of electromechanical parts and mechanisms revealing an extremely complicated technology, where any little detail can end, after the launch.

That was the first thing we were told by Lieutenant Colonel Herman, out in the field, during "Operation Tormenta '81."

Activities on the firing range did not stop. The organization of this camp differs from a permanent station practically only in terms of the structures which are of the field type here.

"That is to a great extent due," we were told by Major Aguilar, "to the work done by the rear-guard [support] personnel who created the conditions before the units arrived."

#### Exercise Given Name

"A few days ago, we went on a combat alert," said Maj Misael Ruiz. "Our equipment had been moved for hundreds of kilometers, it had to be handled, and we put it down here and then we fired the rockets."

"It is important to point out," he continued, "that both the firing and the prior activities produced good results."

"The officers, NCOs, sergeants, and enlisted men did outstanding work. Their concern and seriousness in accomplishing the mission was a constant aspect of the work done by the members of the unit."

Major Misael mentioned an AA rocket group of the "Battle of Santa Clara" Guards brigade which, like the rest of the TCAA [AA Rocket Troops], participated in the "Tormenta '81" tactical-operational exercise.

It took just one rocket to destroy the target. That constituted complete accomplishment of the assignment.

The effort of all involved was decisive; but the contribution made by the comrades who attended the launch ramps was specially emphasized.

"Those maneuvers were the longest I have ever participated in," said Pvt Alberto Hernandez Cruz, cr. chief, with a smile.

"For us this was a magnificent opportunity to demonstrate our knowledge and skill, in other words, individual and group training which we have in order to carry out our functions with the proper quality and speed," he explained.

"The living conditions established here were in keeping with the requirements of the army. Nothing was lacking," the soldier concluded.

"Going out into the field is always a moving experience. Quite frankly, I am happy going on maneuvers," NCO Freddy Jorge Fuentes replied in response to a question. He attained vanguard status during the competition in the course of the exercise.

"One can easily see that this is a generalized opinion in the unit," noted NCO Fuentes. "But if you ask what moment everybody is waiting for most of all, I am sure that, without exception, they will tell you that it is the moment we fire."

"The moment the preparations began," he continued, "there is a process underway in which you cannot miss out on any detail. This is a process which ends with an initial explosion, a sharp whistle, and then you have a feeling as if glass is being crushed--there is fire and then there is the incredible speed of the rocket as it seeks the target and destroys it!"



"Each new launch--at least as far as I am concerned--is like the first in which I participated. Many comrades think that way."

A siren interrupted our conversation. The NCO rapidly occupied his post in a cabin.

Several hours later, orders were given for the AA rocket group to switch from the combat position to the marching position. Soldiers and officers came running to do the job, including Capt Guillermo Fuentes Hernandez, likewise a vanguard member following the competition, and Peto Ismer Salazar, Jose Rodriguez, Osvaldo Arango, and others.

The outstanding attitude of each and every man could be observed from the beginning of the exercise and throughout the entire operation and now at the end.

Combat Mission A accomplished

The rockets were aimed at the targets.

There was great joy when they were hit; the combat mission had been accomplished as anticipated.

Once more, the results were celebrated as a collective triumph because in the TCAA, the inspections and the correct use of equipment by the men, the cohesion existing among the crew, are invariable synonyms of victory.

"Instruments '81" evidenced the high level of training and the degree of combat readiness of the TCAA. Out in the field, their members demonstrated that they are ready under any circumstances to carry out the tasks assigned to them in the defense of the socialist fatherland and, as now, to devote their full interest, valor, and accuracy as required by the situation.

This competition, full of optimism, was held by all individuals and by the entire collective.

These days and these events have a special significance to the fighting men of the DAAFAR. This year they mark the 20th anniversary of the establishment of this type of service, certainly sufficient reason to devote the main activities of the units to honoring this anniversary in a worthy fashion as part of the glorious days that led our people to victory in the Bay of Pigs.

This is why, with every rocket launched against the target, went the homage and loyalty of the fighting men of the DAAFAR for the heroes and martyrs who, on the sand in the Bay of Pigs inflicted the first military defeat upon Yankee imperialism in Latin America.

3034

CSO: 1010/1209

## PURPOSE OF UPCOMING NATION- CENSUS EXPLAINED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 5 Apr 81 pp39-41

[Article by Jose Cazanás Reyes: "The 1981 Census Survey"]

[Excerpts] The population and housing census will be held throughout the country between 11 and 20 September 1981 as one of the most important tasks of the 5-year period for the State Statistics Committee.

This activity is of vital importance to the nation and was approved by Decree No 30, Executive Committee, Cabinet, dated 12 October 1978. From then on, the agency responsible for the preparation, execution, processing, and publication of said census has been working hard.

The task of conducting a population and housing census is complex, difficult, and time-consuming. This is why, generally speaking, following international experience, this activity is carried out every 10 years. The entire effort, from the first preparation until the final results, takes approximately 5 years of work and the moment the census is completed, it is already necessary to begin the next steps for the next census.

Based on experience gathered by the socialist countries and other nations, Cuba has been developing this activity over more than 2 years. All guiding documents, the methodology papers, and the procedures have been worked out, submitted for experimental testing in practice, corrected to the extent that they were deficient, improved, and they are now ready to go into the final stage of this effort which coincides with the census survey or the collection of primary data during the month of September.

According to prior announcements, a census experiment was conducted at the end of 1979 in three townships in Cuba. We also developed the preliminary population and housing register last year and we have been creating the remaining conditions.

## Census Objectives

The first population and housing census during the current phase was conducted by the revolutionary government on 6 September 1970. On that day, the whole country came to a halt since this is the basic characteristic of that kind of survey.

In contrast to what happened at that time, the census that is to be held this coming September will go on for 10 days; it will start on Friday, 11 [September] and it will end on Sunday, 20 [September], with two weekends included in that period of time.

The ninth month of the year was selected for this effort because the main vacation months will be over by that time and, besides, the sugar harvest will not yet have begun; that is a task which requires a great concentration of efforts and resources.

Among the many objectives of the 1981 census we might single out the following:

Offering our party and government complete and up-to-date figures on the main population, economic, and educational characteristics of the population, supplying more statistical elements for evaluating the country's situation and drafting the social-economic policy which is to be determined both on a national level and on the other political-administrative levels wherever necessary;

Obtaining information on the population for annual and five-year economic plans and for the country's development strategy until the year 2000;

Getting up-to-date information according to the new political-administrative subdivision of the fundamental indicators characterizing the country's total population and its housing units to meet the statistical requirements of all territorial levels and instances;

Having available comparable figures, in the form of those common indicators, together with those of the 1970 census, regarding the main population and social-economic characteristics of the country, thus permitting an objective analysis of growth over the past decade;

Complying with international information commitments, especially with regard to the CEMA, facilitating the comparability necessary for the purpose of extending and developing collaboration among the countries of the socialist camp, and securing figures comparable to the censuses in the countries of Latin America;

Having current data on the population and housing units constituting a framework for the conduct of sampling surveys after 1981;

Getting any other population, economic, and social information which may be necessary for government agencies and organizations in connection with the accomplishment of their functions.

#### Organization and Structure

In view of its complexity and its massive nature the conduct of the population and housing census requires the kind of organization and structure that permits the active participation of government administrative agencies and mass organizations in its preparation and execution.

Thus we see that, presided over by the State Committee on Statistics, we have, on the national level, the Coordinating Commission, the Consultative Commission, the

Technical Commission, and the National Office of the Census; in the provinces we have the provincial coordinating commission and the provincial census office; and in the townships we have both organizations on that level.

To promote the better development of the census, its structure presents the feature of dividing the national territory into small parts; that permits the perfect location of housing units and the population of the country while at the same time it is in line with the current political-administrative division.

Starting with the township, we establish territorial subdivisions up to the minimum census counting unit to permit the various operations involved in preparation, execution, and census control.

According to preliminary estimates, based on the results of the advance housing and population register, we have the following census subdivisions: 1,200 areas; 16,747 districts, of which 10,261 are urban and 6,486 are rural; plus 58,121 segments, including 36,661 urban and 19,460 rural.

The census area, by way of standard, covers and controls between 10 and 18 districts in the urban areas and between 8 and 14 in the rural areas, according to the characteristics of each territory.

The census district has the same area to control and cover, this time with four segments in the urban areas and three segments in the rural part. In the case of the City of Havana, it will consist of only three segments.

The territory to be covered by one censustaker during the census period will be called a segment. Its surface area depends on the daily average of interviews that can be given by the censustaker and the characteristics of the terrain.

#### 105,000 Persons To Be Hired

To conduct the census, the State Committee on Statistics, in coordination with the mass organizations, is now recruiting something like 105,000 persons who will be contract personnel working on the various census tasks.

The fundamental source for this personnel, called field personnel--censustakers, supervisors, officer personnel, etc.--will be made up of retirees, housewives, as well as a certain number of workers who can perform tasks pertaining to the census after working hours. As we can see, school education will not suffer since students will not be used on this occasion.

The approximately 70,000 censustakers, 20,000 supervisors, and 15,000 officer personnel will be hired for a period of 25 days in the month of September. They will draw a wage for this work which will consist of a basic part and an additional part that will depend on the quality with which the job is done.

All data and information gathered by that personnel will be processed by the EC-1040 electronic computer built in the GDR; it was installed last year to guarantee the accomplishment of this complex task.

We are furthermore working out details regarding all aspects which in one way or another relate to the census. So far, everything is going well which is why we may hope that the 1981 population and housing census will be a big success.

## REQUIREMENTS, OPPORTUNITIES IN CHEMICAL DEFENSE STATED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 11 Apr 81 p 5

[Article by Georgina Jimenez: "The Command of Chemical Troops"]

[Text] One of the most dangerous and devastating forms of contemporary warfare--as conceived by reactionary imperialist forces--is mass extermination warfare employing nuclear, chemical or bacteriological weapons, among others. To cope with these weapons one must possess a high level of technological knowledge and skills in the organization and direction of present-day combat.

The function of the Chemical Troops is to provide protection against weapons of mass extermination. Their command should be exercised by officers who are qualified as specialized engineers. These officers are trained at the Gen Antonio Maceo Interbranch School in Ceiba del Agua, Guimeto, Havana Province.

During his training period this future engineer must study the structure, principles, operation and destructive aspects of nuclear weapons and of bacteriological and chemical weapons. At the same time he must have a working knowledge of military equipment and methods; incendiary, smoke-producing and simulation equipment; toxic substances for use in combat and their detection; nuclear weapons; and military dosimetry.

This officer must know how to protect the troops from the effects of these weapons and how to eliminate their consequences, because in the course of his military career he will be in charge of nonspecific radioactive, chemical and biological reconnaissance; special treatment, including hygienic treatment, of personnel; degasification of clothing and terrain; and the fire of small units equipped with light flamethrowers.

An engineer qualified in Armament for the Chemical Troops and in Methods of Defense Against Mass Extermination Weapons will also--both in peacetime and in wartime--manage the equipment and direct the repairs at permanent facilities and mobile field facilities. The principal repairs he will be qualified to direct will include the repair of modern detectors of radioactive and electronic radiation, for which purpose he will receive intensive training in electrical and radio engineering. He must also be trained in the fields of electronics and chemistry, inasmuch as he will be directing the repair of detectors of toxic substances and automatic gas alarms. He will also be able to direct the work of chemical and radiometric laboratories.



His training not only prepares him for combat action but also prepares him psychologically in accordance with the combat techniques and equipment at the disposal of our Revolutionary Armed Forces.

During the 3d and 4th years of their course of study the students engage in troop command exercises designed to contribute to their practical training in the formation of their command habits.

This special course of study covers 4 years and comprises more than 40 subjects. Upon conclusion of his studies the graduate receives the rank of lieutenant and will have unlimited prospects for advancement, because he will be able to take military courses at the Gen Maximo Gomez FAR Academy and academies of the USSR, and also to obtain degrees in science.

#### INQUIRY

Applicants must be physically and mentally fit, not less than 16 and not more than 21 years of age, and single, and must have been accepted in preuniversity status (or technological status with career orientation).

[Applications shall be submitted:]

Through the directors of preuniversity or polytechnic schools.

Through the Society for Patriotic-Military Education (SEPMI) of the respective province.

In the case of soldiers and sergeants, through their respective superiors (or deputies thereof) in the area of Political Work.

Those young persons who desire additional information may request it from the SEPMI of their province or directly from the:

Gen Antonio Maceo FAR Interbranch School, Ceiba del Agua, Caimito, Havana Province.

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CSO: 3010

## YOUNG OFFICERS IN CHEMICAL DEFENSE INTERVIEWED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 22 Mar 81 pp 8-11

(Article by Jorge Luis Blanco: "Invitation to Become Officer-Engineer")

[Text] One of the most attractive specialties taught at the Gen Antonio Maceo Interservice School is tactical command of chemical troops. Future officers of the FAR (Revolutionary Armed Forces), in addition to acquiring a high level of military, technical and political training, become accredited as engineers in weapons for those troops and means of defense against mass extermination weapons.

Each year, with the appropriate background of the Jose Marti Plaza de la Revolution, dozens of youths see their efforts crowned by the solemn oath that commits them to be faithful defenders of socialism. The classrooms, laboratory formulas and exercises on the ranges remain behind. Each class was exploited to the maximum in order to become highly skilled cadres of our FAR.

They begin, then, to devote themselves to military service, to learn more in depth the theory and practice of contemporary combat, to discover new technology possibilities and to teach and educate subordinates.

Inventiveness and the desire to constantly increase their knowledge are developed in the young officers. Many become good researchers. After receiving practical experience with the troops, the most capable take postgraduate courses and scientific research and even acquire scientific degrees like doctorates in science.

Jorge Luis Quesada Torres: "I am 21 years old. I am a graduate of the Martires de Giron Chemical Technology Institute. I entered this military school, first, because of the need for FAR cadres, mainly in this specialty. Second, I wanted the advanced level acquired during the 4 years of study. Since I was little, I have liked chemistry. I never thought that it could be applied in military life but I have discovered that I was wrong. I believe that I have rediscovered my true vocation here. To my surprise, I have been taught how the effects of nuclear weapons can be greatly reduced using means and methods developed for protection against them. This is only one example, there are many more."

In order to study the specialty of tactical command of chemical troops, it is necessary to pass the preuniversity level (or technology related to the field). This permits the youths to quickly assimilate the complex study program.

Other requirements are to be single, between the ages of 16 and 21 and physically and mentally fit for active service.

Students from the Camilo Cienfuegos Military Vocational Schools, the troops and the national education system can enroll in the course.

Alfredo Muniz Bravo: "I am in my third year of the specialty. The first year was a little hard for me, not because of the courses but lack of adaptation to military life. It is different now because one becomes accustomed to the new situation. I feel that it is good for all youths to know the development possibilities that the FAR offers. In tactical command of chemical troops, for example, you acquire general knowledge that can also be applied in civilian life. During this course, I have particularly been impressed by the special equipment to detect radioactive substances such as gauges, roentgenometers and radiometers which show the existence of radioactive contamination and measure the level of radiation on contaminated terrain. Also the degree of radioactive contamination in people, equipment, air, water and food can be determined. Without doubt, this is a great scientific advance and something that I did not know until I enrolled in this military school."

In addition to the military science courses, the future command cadres study philosophy, political economy, pedagogy, physics, chemistry, metal resistance, Cuban and world history, descriptive geometry, thermodynamics, scientific communism, art and literature, among others.

Jose Luis Navarro Marrero: "I also came from the Martires de Giron Chemical Technology Institute. The specialty that I am studying at this military school is relatively new in the FAR. I decided to take a step forward because I am convinced that highly skilled command cadres are needed who are capable of resolutely and confidently facing missions against nuclear, chemical or biological weapons which, as is known, are furiously stockpiled by U.S. imperialism in its crazy arms race. We are against that absurd risk that places humanity on the verge of destruction. However, if it attacks us with any of those weapons, we will know how to confront them. We prepare ourselves for that."

In order to teach the cadets who study the specialty of tactical command of chemical troops, the FAR Gen Antonio Maceo Interservice School has special classrooms, trainers, electronic equipment, laboratories, ranges, study centers, training films, auditoriums, libraries and other study materials programs in addition to modern weapons and combat technology.

Noel Figueroa Pena: "This military school not only prepares us to fulfill missions in FAR units but also, if necessary, we can perform functions tomorrow in the interest of the national economy. The Gen Antonio Maceo Interservice School qualifies us at the advanced level. I particularly see one advantage to the program taught here compared to that of our universities. In addition to receiving the same courses offered at the advanced education centers--basic science, general engineering and social science--we are also taught military subjects which students in the national education system do not receive. In my case, I especially like basic sciences and military technology."

For recreation, weekly excursions to museums, places of historic interest, etc. are organized. The school also has a theater, movie, Lenin-Marti rooms and Regimental Club.

As part of the recreational activities, there are sports twice a week and teams are organized in baseball, football, judo, weights, volleyball and basketball, among others.

First Lt Ruben Macias Ortiz: "I am the first professor of military dosimetry. I belong to the group of founders of this specialty at this military school. It offers broad developmental prospects for youths, not only because they will be capable of protecting personnel from mass extermination weapons when they finish their studies but they also acquire the advanced level. The students at our school are trained to face concrete and practical problems that occur daily with the troops based on the demands of scientific and technical development."

The specialty of tactical command of chemical troops is relatively new in our military schools. Already in this short time, the youths who have decided to fight against mass extermination weapons understand its importance for the defense of our socialist society. They also have an unlimited field of development shown by each class and each new laboratory formula, technique, specimen and test tube.

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CD: 3010

## BRIEFS

TUC CODE DEMAND--St George's, Wed., (CANA)--The Grenada Trade Union Council (TUC), is to study existing labour legislation and recommend changes to where necessary, with a view to having the Government introduce a comprehensive labour code in the interest of workers. The move was approved in a resolution adopted by the TUC at its 26th regular convention, held recently at the headquarters of the Technical and Allied Workers' Union (TAWU) in St George's. Another resolution adopted, called on the TUC to take action to ensure that all non-union members make equal monetary contributions as union members. [Text] [Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 16 Apr 81 p 5]

C80: 3025



## PPP STATEMENT ASSAILS PNC REGIME, ECONOMIC POLICIES

Georgetown MIRROR in English 29 Mar 81 p 4

[Text] Discussing recent charges made by the PNC regime, the People's Progressive Party has given a punchy reply, accusing the ruling party of having wrecked the economy, robbed workers and is now blaming them for the deteriorating state of affairs in the country. The Party statement follows:--

The PNC is unable to extricate itself from the "tangled web" of economic stagnation, huge budget deficits and bankruptcy.

Continuously, it places the burden of the economic and financial crisis on the backs of the people.

As the situation worsens and living conditions deteriorate, the class struggle sharpens.

Unwilling to accept blame and becoming more and more isolated, the PNC reverts [as published] to

1. the extension of patronage; historically, one of the surest signs of internal collapse;
2. the expansion of the coercive apparatus of the state (police, military and paramilitary, prisons);
3. character assassination, fabrication and downright lies.

The 1978 referendum showed that less than 15 per cent of the electorate turned out to vote for the PNC (a marked drop from a turnout in its strongholds of 90-95 per cent in 1964 and 60-65 per cent in 1973). There was also a shift in the balance of forces. For the first time, the Guyana Council of Churches and the middle strata represented by the professional groups openly opposed the PNC. At the bureaucratic level, many pro-PNC adherents became founding members of the Compass group and called for a Government of National Reconstruction.

Consequently, the PNC decided to expand its system of patronage. A total of 25 in parliament (22 PNC elected members and 3 technocrat ministers immediately after independence in 1966) has increased to sixty-nine.

The expenditure for the police, military and para-military forces nearly doubled between 1973 and 1974 after the army had seized the ballot boxes in the 1973 elections. Again, after the army intervention in the 1980 elections, the expenditure jumped by about \$35 million to a total of \$139 million--a fantastic leap from \$15 million in 1970.

At the same time, the PNC has mounted a campaign of lies and slander. Unable to find solutions, it is resorting to scapegoats.

After physically eliminating a political opponent, it is now witchhunting academics at the University of Guyana who dared to call a dirty deed by its correct name--assassination.

The PPP and GAWU are dubbed disruptors of the economy. Actually, it is the PNC with its anti-worker policies which has wrecked the economy, which has brought about economic stagnation and bankruptcy. It robbed sugar workers of their profit sharing; paid cane cutters about half what their counterparts were and are getting in Trinidad and Barbados; consistently cheated the rice producers; refused in 1979 to pay public sector employees an agreed \$14 a day minimum wage or increments; foisted PNC-controlled trade unions on the workers (GLU instead of CCWU on Samco workers--and AAWU instead of GAWU on the West Coast Berbice drainage and irrigation project workers); used the military against sugar, municipal (Georgetown) and bauxite workers, and arbitrarily dismissed workers on strike.

The PNC failed to implement the 16-point proposals put up by the PPP in 1974 and again in 1976 at the time of critical support.

In the face of 20 per cent rate of inflation in 1975 and 1980, and an even higher increase in 1981, it resorted to wage freeze in 1979 and 1981 and only a 5-7 per cent wage increase in 1980. And in December 1980, it blatantly rigged, as in 1968 and 1973, the elections.

In these conditions, the class struggle must inevitably sharpen. As a Party of working class, the PPP has a responsibility and duty to lead the workers in struggle and to defend their living standards and their civil and political rights. It will never shirk its responsibility.

CSO: 3025

## TUC RAPS GOVERNMENT STAND ON WAGES, WORKING CONDITIONS

Georgetown MIRROR in English 5 Apr 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The Guyana Trades Union Congress is deeply disturbed over the attitude of the PNC regime in relation to wages, salaries, and working conditions. Concern is also expressed over the deteriorating standards of living in the country, the astronomic cost of living, the acute and chronic shortages of consumer essentials, the time-wasting in queues, the inefficiency of management in state owned entities, and falling production and productivity.

An informed source in the TUC apprised the MIRROR of a document submitted by a "Technical Committee" which was appointed by the Executive Council to prepare material for negotiation with government. The Committee is comprised of L. D. Melville (chairman), John Dukhia, Leslie Comacho, Godfrey Moore, Rajroop, M. Yaw, S. Khan, and W. Gomes.

The Committee arrived at 3 basic conclusions, and made 3 basic recommendations.

--Conclusion 2 says: "...together with the shortage of consumption goods, the falling standards and quality of what is available, the continuously rising prices of every item of everyday use, make the life of the mass of Guyanese workers burdened with intolerable pressure and hardship, and help to explain why the work force is not producing, and indeed will not increase productivity at this stage."

--Conclusion 3 says: "The income of workers has not been able to cushion the shocks of the government's austerity measures as government has refused to link wage rises to increases in the cost of living index. Proper remuneration as well as fringe benefits constitute the chief attraction to the job and are conducive to workers' regularity and punctuality."

--Recommendation 1 says: "There is every justification for the TUC to press its claim for the payment of the \$14 per day minimum wage and consequential adjustments based on the formula agreed on in the minimum wage agreement of 1977. This is recommended as the government's measures to increase the take home pay of the workers are meagre in content, and have in no way compensated for the decline in real wages over the period 1977-81 which averages 23.2 per cent for the lower category of workers."

--Recommendation 2 says: "There is also need for the TUC to negotiate a new wage package for 1980-82, as the rate of increase in the consumer price index, averaging 0.5 per cent per month for the first 9 months of 1980, is expected to increase to about 1.0 per cent per month over the next 2 years as a result of the inflationary spiral which will accelerate as a result of the tax measures imposed by the 1981 budget, the increased charges for electricity and the expected upward movement in rents. Also to be considered is the ever-increasing cost of oil."

CSO: 3025

## BRIEFS

UK INVESTMENT COOPERATION--London, Wed., (CANAL-REUTER)--Jamaican and British trade representatives will set up a joint committee to encourage British investment in Jamaica, a Jamaican Government spokesman said today. The decision follows meetings in London this week between British businessmen and a Jamaican delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister Hugh Shearer. Delegates stressed the need to develop goodwill between the two countries, conference sources said. Mr Shearer spoke of a new mood of business confidence and stability in Jamaica, they added. [Text] [Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD-GUARDIAN in English 16 Apr 81 p 5]

SHEARER LONDON TALKS--Sugar supply for the U.K. Market under the Lome Convention and Belize was among the subjects discussed yesterday between Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Hugh Shearer and Minister of State in the British Foreign Office Nicholas Ridley when they met at the Jamaica High Commission in London. Other matters of bilateral concern were discussed in addition to sugar and negotiations for the U.K.-Guatemala treaty and Belize Independence at the one and a half hour meeting which was attended also by High Commissioner Ernest Peart and Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Frank Francis. Mr Shearer who is in London for a few days on his way from presiding over the Joint Council Meeting of ACP and EEC Ministers in Luxembourg, is due to attend a meeting of the coordinating bureau of the Nonaligned Movement in Algiers later in the week, according to a news release for the Foreign Affairs Ministry. [Text] [Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 15 Apr 81 p 2]

IMF LOAN--Washington Wed: (CANAL-REUTER)--The International Monetary Fund (IMF) said today it has agreed to lend Jamaica nearly \$650 million over the next three years. The government will be expected to use the aid to stimulate the economy, particularly through the export of foods and other products, and to develop alternative sources of energy that will reduce the country's heavy reliance on imported oil. Pressed by imported oil costs that far surpass its export sales, Jamaica has experienced severe balance of payments problems for years. But former left-wing Prime Minister Michael Manley refused to seek IMF aid because he felt it demanded too many politically unpopular economic concessions in return. The country's new Prime Minister, Edward Seaga, began seeking IMF help last year even before he was sworn into office. He met IMF officials in Washington last June in an attempt to line up aid for the nearly bankrupt Caribbean country. The IMF used several mechanisms at its disposal, including a newly-created fund for countries with severe balance of payments problems, to put together the aid package for Jamaica, an IMF spokesman said. [Text] [Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 16 Apr 81 p 4]



## ENVOY TO MOZAMBIQUE EXPLAINS U.S. CENTRAL AMERICA POLICY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2, 4 Apr 81

[Interview with David McField, Nicaraguan ambassador to Mozambique, by Etevaldo Hipolito, in Maputo; date not specified]

[2 Apr 81 p 5]

[Excerpt] Question: The international press has reported a series of pressures placed on Nicaragua by the U.S. Government. What, precisely, do they consist of, and how deep do they go?

Answer: In the first place, we must emphasize that for us, mankind's enemy No 1 is called imperialism. And I insist on this because to the extent that the peoples realize that the enemy of revolution and peace throughout the world is called Yankee imperialism, the result is wholesome. That is something that must be very clear. We are now engaged in class struggle in Nicaragua, and that is a thorn in the heart of U.S. imperialism. First there was the Cuban Revolution--an undeniable and irreversible process on the Latin American continent--and then, 20 years later, the revolution in my country, and it, too, is an irreversible process. But imperialism cannot tolerate liberating processes; it cannot endure any movement that seeks the well-being of the great majorities of workers, peasants, and paid proletarians. It has no scruples about resorting to the lowest and most reprehensible mechanisms for putting pressure on any revolution--ranging from pressures in connection with food, such as bread, to the dirty tricks of the CIA and the absence of scruples.

Although it knows that the revolutionary process in our country is irreversible, the United States has proceeded with all kinds of blackmail involving loans that were contracted previously. It must be emphasized that we are talking about agreements whose protocols were signed but which have now been annulled by the Reagan administration. We have been directly threatened in a thousand different ways that this is not the time or place to mention, but they include, for example, the kind of blackmail in which they say that if we sign an agreement that we will not help El Salvador and if we do not continue this or that kind of cooperation with the Cubans, the United States will open lines of credit. Recently, after it failed in various kinds of pressure, it decided not to complete the \$75-million loan when about \$15 million remained. And lastly, it tried to condemn us to famine by denying us the wheat that we had bought from it. It is good for the world, and particularly Africa, to know that it is U.S. imperialism that is trying to condemn the peoples to famine. Years ago that was done to Cuba through a criminal blockade. The CIA also did the same in

Chile when its maneuvering resulted in the rotting of thousands of chickens intended for people's consumption and when it set fire to entire warehouses containing countless nursing bottles. That was done so that the people, faced with the shortage of products so simple but so very important for daily life, would begin to protest apparent negligence by Salvador Allende's government. That series of small acts of sabotage, added to others on a larger scale, led to the coup d'etat of 11 September 1973, whose dramatic nature is known to everyone.

Through various maneuvers, imperialism has tried to blackmail the revolution in Nicaragua. Supporting it is a vast intelligence network, both its own and that secured through infiltrations almost everywhere. The book by Philip Agee, the former CIA agent, is very clear in that respect. Right here in Mozambique, with the dismantling of the local network, it is possible to get an idea of its activities. Imagine how it must be in Nicaragua, where there are thousands of Americans working. The entire U.S. embassy in any country in the world is a nest of espionage and sabotage. If you ask me how imperialism operates in my country, I can repeat the example of its cutting off the loans to which it was already committed. We emphasize, however, that this was not done only to Nicaragua. On the contrary, it has also been done to other countries such as Jamaica, Grenada, or Cuba. In our particular case, there is the embargo on the sale of wheat, an item of extreme importance to our population. The lack of that product for feeding the children in my country was so serious that the Sandinist government launched a drive entitled "Bread for Nicaragua." That campaign has already received support from a few governments. Thanks to cooperation from the Soviet Union and other friendly countries, we will have enough wheat to meet our needs for at least a few months. These facts must be made known here in Mozambique and in other regions of the world, because they give an idea of the pressures that have been placed on the Sandinist revolution by Yankee imperialism and its lackeys.

Question: What other weapons has the United States begun to use in addition to economic pressures?

Answer: When we read the Nicaraguan newspapers, we see, for example, that from September to November of last year, there were more than 40 infiltrations by armed groups coming from their sanctuaries located in Honduras. And here a few questions arise: where does the money that finances those criminal operations come from? Where does the support that makes such incursions possible come from? The answer is the same: from Honduras--from the Honduran side of the border with Nicaragua. All of those former members of the National Guard were trained and equipped by the U.S. Government in Honduran territory. They also receive support from the Cuban counterrevolutionaries who have settled in Miami, Florida and from rightwing Nicaraguan groups. It is continually being reported in the United States that they are just waiting for favorable internal conditions in order to invade our country. In addition, it has now been more than proven that the entire apparatus of Nicaraguan counterrevolution was put together in the United States, just like all the penetration maneuvers. It is the rightwing that is trying to enter Nicaragua through Honduras. This is nothing new for us. Even during the armed struggle, we knew that we were struggling against U.S. imperialism. That is why we say we are struggling against the Yankee, the enemy of mankind. Here in Africa, the Yankee alliance with the racist, fascist, and minority regime in Pretoria is a proven fact. And wherever an enemy of mankind is to be found, U.S. imperialism is there, too, since it needs plunder, crime, and war to survive.

## Counter-revolution Has Outside Support

**Question:** Your government announced the discovery of two clandestine stores of weapons intended for rightwing Nicaraguan groups. Who directs those groups, and what is their degree of penetration?

**Answer:** In order to discuss the groups active inside Nicaragua, it is necessary to consider those organized by the dethroned bourgeoisie and financed by foreign capital. Among them is the National Democratic Movement (MDN), headed by the rightist Alfonso Robelo, who in the first governing junta represented the big local capitalists and other smaller organizations that were still in the service of Somozaism. It is important to emphasize that the MDN is a group whose objectives have already been exposed in Nicaragua. Last Sunday, for example, the people of Managua prevented the group's leaders from carrying out a demonstration against the Sandinist government. They were not attacked; there was simply a counterdemonstration. And we respect the people's will. Now that they have discovered that the process underway cannot be stopped, they think they can use a few uninformed people to achieve their counterrevolutionary ends. We freed hundreds of prisoners who had committed political crimes. But a few individuals have mistaken the Sandinist revolution's magnanimity for naiveness, and still others think we are going to tolerate abuses of the exercise of freedom. Ideologically and economically, U.S. capital is sustaining protest groups which still exist. Here it should be emphasized that we guarantee the full exercise of public freedoms in our country. But even though our government provides guarantees of freedom of expression, we cannot tolerate disorders. Those who arm themselves and attack the revolution face two possibilities: prison or death. This helps us to purify our process. As I already said, a few people have tried to confuse freedom of expression and work with the possibility of standing up to a revolution that exists to benefit the great majorities: for the masses, the people, the proletariat, and the peasants. And in that regard, we do not tolerate, nor are we going to tolerate, anything that goes counter to that choice. Anything at all.

**Question:** Your government recently revealed the existence of a separatist movement on the Atlantic coast. Why has this situation been created now, after the Sandinist victory?

**Answer:** In the midst of this revolution we find dissident elements--classless traitors. They are pseudoleaders who have no consciousness of the fact that they belong to the working class; what they have in their heads is a bourgeois-imperialist mentality. We also have racist and tribalist elements. In Nicaragua as in any other part of the world where there is a revolution, we must be against racism. Racism, tribalism, and separatism cannot be tolerated, because we know very well that those elements belong to the arsenal of imperialism's maneuvers. The examples of that connection are very well known. In Africa there are the examples of Savimbi and Holden Robert, whose bases of support--U.S. imperialism--are very obvious.

Nicaragua's Atlantic coast, which is where the separatist intentions were discovered, comprises about 10 percent of Nicaragua's total population. Of that number, we can say that the Indian tribes account for 5 percent at most. And out of that minority's leadership, only two or three false leaders tried to take advantage of the current relaxation, policy, and generosity of the revolution to exploit naive mentalities. In view of the events occurring later, the government sent a few comrades to resolve

the situation through talks with the visible leaders of an association directing the movement. The response we got was the murder of four excellent Sandinist cadres. The persons responsible for those crimes revealed that the separatist plan was being directed by those false leaders who had been members of the extinct national security police, a kind of PIRK (Portuguese International and State Defense Police) established by Somoza. It should be pointed out that it was members of those same tribes who reported and condemned the infiltrators because they felt they had been betrayed. The surnames of the infiltrators are Pagot and Law.

As for the CIA's role in those events, it is difficult, at least so far, to present concrete proof of CIA participation. That is like asking us to present evidence proving its support of South Africa. As President Samora Machel said at the meeting held to discuss the criminal attack on Matola, the witch doctor cannot enter unless someone has opened the door for him.

#### Every Nicaraguan a Militiaman

Question: The Nicaraguan media give great prominence to the discussion of a real mobilization of the Sandinist People's Militias. What is their situation at the moment?

Answer: I would like to recall the words of Maj Daniel Ortega, who is coordinator of my country's governing junta: "We are concerned with Sandinist responsibility, and being concerned with Sandinist responsibility means, comrades, that all of us Nicaraguans, beginning now, are obligated--and this is not a slogan; it means doing it--to strengthen principally and primarily the organization of our revolution's defense. This is a responsible response that we are requiring of our people. Defense of the revolution means that we all join the Sandinist People's Militias." By then, in every town, every village, and every neighborhood, the people's militias are being organized. The entire Nicaraguan people are taking up arms; they have answered the call from Major Ortega, since the militias have been organized in all areas of activity. We feel that a revolution is not defended with 2,000, 3,000, or 10,000 armed people, but only with the entire people in arms. That is what is happening with the Nicaraguans, who are preparing for any eventuality. And this is very important, because an armed people is never crushed. We continue to affirm that people, army, and unity have been and will continue to be the guarantee of territorial freedom. In my own case, as soon as I am in Nicaragua, I join a military cell. I go--I don't wait to be called. That is a feeling common to the entire Nicaraguan people.

Question: From what one can see, the mobilization comprises all centers considered vital to the country and its revolutionary process.

Answer: Yes, exactly. Work centers and schools--all of that--are part of the militia. Everyone in good health joins the Sandinist People's Militias. The historical process demands it, and the people of Nicaragua understand. We even told Robelo's rightwing party and the Higher Council of Private Enterprise that if they really want unity and joint work, they should join the militias and join in defense and production. There is no greater equality in Nicaragua than that of the gun. Every person must take up his weapon.



[4 Apr 81 p 5]

[Text] Dangerous U.S. Policy in Central America

Question: What is your government's opinion of the new U.S. administration? Will there be any difference between Reagan and Carter?

Answer: As far as objectives tied directly to the interests of an exploiting class are concerned, there is no difference. There is a difference in the way that specific economic groups represented by one or the other express themselves. As regards the methods used, it happens that they are not uniform. Carter's position on specific problems was the same as Reagan's, but his method of operation was not identical. Instead of direct confrontation, he preferred behind-the-scenes action that concentrated on economic and political pressures. Although his administration supported rightwing governments, that support was not flaunted. Often it was presented as being necessary to guarantee the exercise of human rights. Reagan, on the other hand, is the barefaced right in power.

During his election campaign, Reagan put across the image of a blusterer who did nothing but talk, talk, talk. But now that he is assuming power, it is seen that things are not quite the same. The Reagan who talked a lot about patching up the American world showed in fact what he was. Now he is supporting South Africa and establishing contacts in Europe and Latin America for invading El Salvador. And why has he not yet done so? Because the correlation of forces on the continent is not the same. We do not want intervention in El Salvador, and even less in Nicaragua. If it happens, there will be a prompt response in Central America and a very specific one in Nicaragua. For our part, we will continue arming our people and organizing our production. We combine the gun and work. That is why, in Nicaragua, 1981 was officially proclaimed the "Year of Defense and Production."

In recent decades, U.S. imperialism has suffered serious defeats. The people of Vietnam split it open, the famous "Solid Shield" operation being mounted in the Caribbean against Cuba failed, and another defeat was the operation to rescue the hostages in Iran, the objective of which went much further than what was announced. The triumph of the Sandinist revolution marked a new failure by ending the attempts to maintain a Somozaism without Somoza, and we succeeded in placing power in the service of the working people. If the United States has not yet begun direct intervention in El Salvador, the reason is that it has not yet won general approval of its plans. And if it did, it is clear that it would take it to its extreme consequences--in other words, it would take its intervention into Nicaragua as well. But one thing is certain: El Salvador may become the second Vietnam for the United States. The Salvadoran people long ago joined the armed struggle, and they are not going to surrender just like that. As for my own country, we have now put behind us for good the time when imperialism could intervene whenever it felt like it and place a puppet in the government. As far as the Salvadoran people are concerned, we not only support their struggle but also demand that all the other aware and consistent peoples in the world do the same and that they denounce the covert intervention that imperialism has been engaging in. That aggression has been taking place through the sending of technicians, military advisers, war materiel, and money.

When we discuss the Salvadoran question, we must be clearly aware, first of all, that the thrust of U.S. imperialism is interventionist. It is interventionist in the



sense that its intention is to crush people's struggles in order to perpetuate exploitation, plunder, and massacre in the face of revolutionary processes in any country of the world. That is how imperialism guarantees raw materials for its markets, promotes the brain drain, and liquidates any attempt at popular rebellion.

In this particular area of a foreign presence, our history has features in common with that of El Salvador. In the 1930's, when Sandino was leading the struggle in Nicaragua, the military intervention in my country occurred in parallel with another occurring in Salvadoran territory. When we analyze the situation in the two countries today, we see once again the presence of imperialism, which is using different methods of operation. It should be remembered that El Salvador is the most highly industrialized country in Central America and that in all its industries, the capital is American. Moreover, the army is equipped, armed, and trained in the United States. All the armament used by the dictatorship is furnished and financed by Washington. We are facing the same escalation that occurred during the war of aggression against the Vietnamese people. The Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front discovered some of the military sent by the United States under the most varying covers, and they were executed in public places. More were sent after that, and we now know that their number exceeds about 2,000. Foreign intervention is also supported from Honduras. The incursion by former members of Somoza's National Guard was also fomented, and again with U.S. support. At the moment, the question facing imperialism is whether or not it will go in with everything it has. In addition, we see that the Social Democrats are making efforts to resolve the situation. And we know where that political group's affiliations lie. The Socialist International is seeking dialogue with the governing junta and with the United States.

Little by little, the United States is not only penetrating El Salvador but also setting up a huge interventionist apparatus in that country. Washington's warmongering stand concerns not only that nation at war; it also covers the Caribbean region, with Cuba being one of its main objectives.

Question: Do you think that the current moves by the Social Democrats are aimed at frustrating an entire revolutionary project that is now underway?

Answer: I do not believe that anybody can frustrate the just struggle by the heroic Salvadoran people. I think a negotiated settlement might also be reached in El Salvador. We must look, however, at the terms under which it will be negotiated. We see an example of this situation in Zimbabwe, where the British Government and Smith's racists sat down at the negotiating table. But when we talk about this kind of solution, we must be very clear on one point: imperialism and its lackeys are not likely to accept the idea of political and economic liberation, much less a removal of the repressive apparatus, in El Salvador. In Nicaragua, the Sandinist National Liberation Front went to the negotiating table through the Group of 12. It is obvious that the enemy was not going to accept our conditions, and much less were we going to accept theirs. In El Salvador, imperialism may agree to negotiate a few points that it has already lost anyway. A negotiated peace would necessarily have to be to the benefit of the majorities, and that means the establishment of a new order, a new regime, and a new army. The repressive apparatus must disappear. But imperialism is not prepared to accept that. To achieve peace, the revolutionaries must always be open to dialogue, but they must never compromise on questions of principle. The freedom and sovereignty of a people--as Sandino used to say--are not debated; they are defended with weapons in hand. And that is what is happening in El Salvador.

For Washington, it is expedient to play with the possibility of a negotiated peace. At the same time that it is holding talks, it continues hammering away with the other means of penetration and combat at its disposal, both ideological and material.

#### CIA in Mozambique

Question: The Sandinist Front and Nicaragua's government were the first in Latin America to denounce the criminal attack on Matola. Why was that stand taken so promptly?

Answer: Well, we are basically Sandinists, and because we are Sandinists we are internationalists. Any problem that constitutes an attack on Mozambique affects us directly. We are one of the nonaligned nations, and Mozambique wholeheartedly belongs to that movement. We consider that any attack on Mozambique, Angola, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe or Zambia is the same as an attack on us. That is what we call international solidarity, and that is what unites us. Well then, an act of aggression here must be denounced immediately there, since it is necessary to stand up to the informational blockade instituted by imperialism. It would be unworthy of us to remain silent in the face of what happened here. As soon as I arrived in New Delhi to participate in the meeting of nonaligned nations, I met with Cuban comrades from PRENSA LATINA and Radio Havana. They interviewed me, once in Spanish for Latin America and then again in English for the rest of the world, concerning South Africa's aggression. Making that denunciation was the least we could do to expose once again imperialism and the criminal regimes it supports. In conclusion, we want to congratulate President Samora Machel, the FRELIMO Party, and the Mozambican people for dismantling the CIA network. That was also a victory for the peoples of Nicaragua and El Salvador.

We also want to call attention once again to the tragic situation being experienced by the Salvadoran people. The pressures by imperialism are no longer being exerted indirectly through third parties. At this moment, there is a specific threat of expanded and more thoroughgoing intervention. The sending of members of the notorious Green Beret unit--officially confirmed by the Yankee military command based in the Canal Zone--means that a new stage in the escalation has already begun. As a consequence, the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the government of Nicaragua regard as urgent a demonstration of solidarity with the just struggle of the heroic people of El Salvador. It is necessary to support the Revolutionary Democratic Front and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, which express the will of the Salvadoran people in arms. We therefore appeal to the world on behalf of the Salvadoran revolutionaries. Supporting them until the final victory is won means enlarging the liberated zone of humanity.

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CSO: 3001/171

## OPPOSITION UPM CALLS FOR NEW LABOR LEGISLATION

Kingston THE SUNDAY GLEANER in English 12 Apr 81 p 4

[Text] Kingstown, St. Vincent, April 9 (CANA): The opposition United Peoples Movement (UPM) in St. Vincent has called on the government of Prime Minister Milton Cato to initiate new labour legislation to improve the lot of workers here.

The call was one of a series of demands made by the UPM at a public meeting held in Kingstown's market square on Tuesday.

The UPM said that such legislation is necessary to guarantee compulsory trade union recognition once these organisations had won more than 50 percent approval in a labour department poll.

It added that the new legislation would also upgrade the government's Labour Department to handle industrial disputes more efficiently, and for labour inspectors to be appointed to check on working conditions, and wages of workers.

The other demands submitted by the party urged government to take steps to control what the party said is the sky-rocketing cost of living, the lifting of a ban on imported powdered milk and the resignation of the Speaker of the House of Assembly.

## The Demands

The demands submitted to government are:

--Immediate steps to be taken to control the skyrocketing cost of living and for general wage increases for workers.

--The lifting of the ban on imported powdered whole milk.

--That government make a clear statement on the sugar industry including sticking to its promise of retailing locally-produced sugar, whenever it is available, at not more than 70 cents per pound.

--That water rates be substantially reduced and for the right of consumers to pay these rates half-yearly.

--The resignation of the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr Alec Hughes because of his role in the Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC) affair.

--That legislation be introduced and passed in Parliament guaranteeing trade unions compulsory recognition once they have won more than 50 per cent approval in a labour department poll.

That new labour legislation be passed to upgrade the labour department to handle industrial disputes efficiently and for labour inspectors to be appointed to check on working conditions and wages of workers.

--That disciplinary action be taken against P. C. Richards for his assault on the Leader of the Opposition (allegedly during the strike at Richmond Vale Estate).

--That government take firm measures to cut out corruption and waste in government departments and corporations. That Ministers of government desist from carrying on private business whilst in office or else resign their posts.

--That the supervisor of elections take immediate steps to have the 1979 list of electors revised and brought up to date.

Further that government amend the electoral laws to provide for revision, and to allow all political parties access to the national radio station to express their views.

--And that this resolution be sent to the Prime Minister for immediate action.

CSO: 3025

SUCCESSION TO WILLIAMS IN GOVERNMENT, PNM SPOTLIGHTED

Support for Chambers

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 1 Apr 81 p 1

[Excerpt] National security minister Senator John Donaldson has publicly pledged support for Mr George Chambers, not only as Prime Minister but "hopefully" as Political Leader of the People's National Movement.

In a statement in the Senate yesterday, Senator Donaldson, who is also Minister of External Affairs said he knew that under Mr Chambers' leadership, the PNM would continue to be great and to prevail.

Clarke Interview

Port-of-Spain SUNDAY GUARDIAN in English 12 Apr 81 pp 6,19

[Interview with President Ellis Clarke, by Therese Mills, SUNDAY GUARDIAN editor; date and place not given]

[Text] On Sunday March 29, Trinidad and Tobago experienced the trauma of a Prime Minister dying in office. And here was no ordinary prime minister, but a man who had been leader for 25 years and had seen the country from colonialism to Independence.

Who was to succeed Dr Eric Williams? Within minutes of the sad event, constitutional requirements were put in motion to allow continuity. The smoothness of transition was in no small way due to the Presidency of Mr Ellis Clarke, who was in the fortunate position as well of being a constitutional lawyer and a man who had played a major part in framing this country's original independence constitution.

The following interview puts his performance in perspective.

Question: When you received news of the death of the Prime Minister on the evening of Sunday, March 29, what was your first move?



President Clarke: The first thing I did was send for my Aide-de-Camp and then my Secretary. I knew there would be a lot of work for the staff to do.

I wanted the ADC to make direct contact-not by telephone-with a number of people. One could not tell him what he was being called out for, but he very wisely assumed all sorts of things and came prepared, bringing his uniform and so on.

I told him to get in touch with the heads of the radio and television stations and say that I would be making an announcement of public interest at 8 o'clock the next morning. I was being optimistic because I hoped that by that time I would have taken all the steps that I knew were necessary.

I hoped to be able to say to the nation that not only had we lost a Prime Minister, which of course was a terrific shock to most people, but that I could assure the nation that the necessary steps had been taken so that there would be continuity; there was no need to panic; there was nothing to worry about so far as affairs of State were concerned, whatever grief one felt.

The essence of things was that life would go on in a constitutional fashion and that the proper authorities would be there to preserve what the late prime minister had so admirably preserved for us during his 25 years in office.

Question: Under the Constitution of Trinidad and Tobago, the President is the person who bears the responsibility for appointing the Prime Minister. In these particular circumstances, however, how did you proceed?

President Clarke: The Constitution gives the President no indication as to how he is to do it. The Constitution merely vests in him the authority to do it and entrusts him with the responsibility. The Constitution provides that he must do it acting in his discretion.

In other words, it is one of the few powers that the President has where he is not acting in accordance with the advice of the Cabinet or a Minister nominated by the Cabinet for the purpose. The President must make his own deliberate judgement.

Now, in making that deliberate judgement, however, he is free to consult to the extent that he thinks wise. He is free to take any steps that he thinks would enable him to form an appropriate judgement.

In the particular circumstances of that night, I in fact consulted with a couple of, shall I say, senior Ministers, quite apart from the actual leadership of the People's National Movement as a party.

That leadership with which I consulted comprised the Chairman and the three Deputy Political Leaders but my consultations were not limited to those people.

Question: The late Prime Minister was the Political Leader of the PNM. What role, if any, would the party as a whole have to play in such circumstances?

President Clarke: The decision that night was not one for the PNM. It was not a party matter. The party could decide, and no doubt will in due course decide who will be its political leader. Now what repercussions that might have on the position of the Prime Minister could, only be revealed by the passage of time.

It might not be unreasonable to assume that the party might wish to appoint as political leader the person who at the moment is Prime Minister. But that is entirely a matter for the party's decision.

Question: Having consulted various opinions, however, the final decision was yours?

President Clarke: Yes, the next step was up to me to decide in all the circumstances whom I would select as Prime Minister. I say at this stage "select" because obviously there is one important ingredient and that is that the person selected should be willing to serve as Prime Minister.

Question: Is such selection limited to members of the House of Representatives?

President Clarke: Yes. You are limited to Members of the House of Representatives and he naturally is an elected person.

Question: Was this a difficult responsibility for you that night? In your announcement you indicated that there had been unanimity in the choice of a successor to the late Dr Eric Williams. Would you care to elaborate?

President Clarke: Let me put it this way. There was no doubt whatsoever in my mind as a result of talking to all those to whom I spoke that this was the choice that would be the appropriate one in the then existing circumstances. Of course, I had certain advantages.

There is no reason to believe that the next President will be a constitutional lawyer or a lawyer at all, or that he will have had perhaps the experience that I have had in many spheres or that he will be thoroughly conversant with the goings on of the House of Representatives, or with the personalities involved, or what is happening within the political party that happens to be the governing party at the time.

So that in many respects I was so to speak given a lot of equipment that somebody else might not have been given, so it was easier for me with that equipment to take the necessary steps and take the ultimate decisions that had to be taken.

Question: There has been criticism in some quarters of the time lapse between the time of death and your announcement. Why was the country not notified on Sunday night? Why did we have to wait 12 hours to be told?

President Clarke: The delay was important for several reasons. Security measures about which I would not want to elaborate required this. Also, it was obviously humanitarian to inform his relatives first. Efforts were made at the very earliest moment, to get in touch with his daughter, Mrs Erica Connell.

This was achieved indirectly for two reasons. One, that it was not known precisely how to get her at the moment, and secondly, it was not wished that there should be any leaks.

Inevitably, there had been hints or suspicions that something might be wrong. A call from President's House to the Prime Minister's daughter with an effort to find her wherever she might be with a sense of urgency, might have been too much for even a discreet telephone operator not to listen in to and then reveal the facts.

So a call was made to someone who it was known was in fact in touch with Mrs Connell at that time and the call was made with the request that the news be broken in an appropriate fashion to her. This would have been difficult from this end and without undue risk and undue publicity.

It was assumed here that other relatives who ought to know would be informed appropriately. Now whether this was practicable, whether other people were able to find them, this I personally would not know.

But you would appreciate that it would hardly be the duty of the President to get in touch with each and every relative, when the President was under the greatest pressure to find the Ministers.

We had to send vehicles because of the lack of telephones. It is difficult to try to locate people in different places on a Sunday night and to try to get them as early as possible in order to begin the process of consultation. It was necessary to get staff out to start working on numerous documents that had to be got ready.

I completed my address at about 5 a.m., laid down from 5.10 to 5.40 and got ready to be at office at 6 to get it typed.

Question: Why was it necessary for all Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries to resign?

President Clarke: It is a constitutional provision that as soon as a new Prime Minister is appointed, every Minister vacates his office. So the minute the new President appoints a new Prime Minister or reappoints him, all the ministerial offices are vacant, which then leaves the new Prime Minister the freedom to make such appointments as he may wish.

Question: Arising out of the experiences of the night of March 29, how do you now regard the Constitution of Trinidad and Tobago? Were the provisions and safeguards adequate, and workable in the light of practical experience?

President Clarke: I view it as I have viewed it all along. Let me say that while I in no way anticipated the death of the Prime Minister in the circumstances which in fact occurred, I have always lived with the realisation that one of the prime duties of the President was to act in time of crisis.

Therefore, I have never, at any stage in my Presidency gone to bed without considering what would happen if a crisis arose. I have had from time to time to revise my thinking as to whom I would appoint. But I have lived with this.

It is one of the duties of the Presidency to keep abreast of things. One must keep informed. One must get the feelings of all members of the House of Representatives on the Government side or on the Opposition side. In the particular circumstances that existed when the Prime Minister died on March 29, it may well have been enough to know what the members of the Government side might wish.

In other circumstances it might be very relevant to know how the Opposition would feel about a particular appointment. There could be all sorts of things happening at that time.

One has to keep very much on the alert and very much alive and very sensitive to the sentiments of people in the House of Representatives. I personally could work this Constitution as it stands and so construe it as to enable the President to deal with any emergency that might arise.

Question: Are there any areas in the Constitution which would be improved, for example, make the President's task less difficult in such circumstances?

President Clarke: On the whole it might be better to have a constitutional amendment which allowed for the appointment, in effect, of an acting Prime Minister because there could be circumstances in which one might need more time to determine how to make a permanent appointment and one would not wish a vacuum to be created.

Personally, I have always regarded it as a very onerous responsibility of the President to be ready to face up to a crisis and to be forever prepared to meet one, however improbable it might seem. Experience has taught me.

I acted as Attorney-General in 1955, when I was some four months in office as Solicitor-General. The Attorney-General went on a much deserved rest one morning and by that afternoon I was being summoned to Government House about proclaiming a State of Emergency.

I had to advise off-the-cuff. I had to work on that during the next few days and I know what it is to work in circumstances that are unexpected and that arise suddenly and I think that one must always recognise that these circumstances can arise and one must be prepared to meet them.

One must have a thorough knowledge of the Constitution and despite that one must always keep the Constitution with one. I don't even travel to Tobago without a copy of the Constitution.

In my opinion, the Constitution is workable but as stated earlier it would be better if one had some provision for an acting Prime Minister, even when a Prime Minister dies so there could be a lapse of time between the appointment of someone who is acting and the final appointment would be made after more mature consideration.

Let me say I am not referring to these particular circumstances at all. However mature the considerations were I haven't the slightest doubt that I would have come to exactly the same conclusion at which I did arrive on March 29.



Question: Still on the Constitution, what is the position if a Prime Minister does not die but is ill and in a state of coma? How would the President act?

President Clarke: Sub-section 1 of Section 78 reads: "Where the Prime Minister is absent from Trinidad and Tobago or is unable by reason of illness or the provisions of Section 77(4) to perform the functions conferred on him by the Constitution, the President may authorise some other member of the Cabinet to perform those functions, other than the functions conferred by Sub-Section 2, and that Member may perform those functions until authority is revoked by the President."

Now Sub-Section 2 says the powers of the President under this section shall be exercised by him in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister, save that where the President considers that it is impracticable to obtain the advice of the Prime Minister owing to his absence or illness, or where the Prime Minister is unable to tender advice by reason of the provisions of Section 77(4), the President may exercise those powers without the advice of the Prime Minister. Now let me paraphrase this.

You will notice that the opening words are "where the Prime Minister is absent from Trinidad and Tobago or is unable by reason of illness to perform the functions conferred on him by this Constitution," it means that it is only where the Prime Minister is out of the country or he is by reason of illness unable to act, that the President may authorise some other member of the Cabinet to perform the functions of the Prime Minister conferred on him by the Constitution.

It has happened in the past. The Prime Minister has been absent from Trinidad and Tobago and somebody has been appointed and commonly one refers to him as the acting Prime Minister. There is no provision for the authorisation by the President for a member of the Cabinet, not member of Cabinet, which means either a person who is in the Senate or in the House, but who is a member of the Cabinet, to perform the functions conferred on the Prime Minister by the Constitution. Not his other functions.

It is a very limited provision, but it is something which would be useful, because the Cabinet can therein effect operate as a Cabinet [as published] and if one heard the Prime Minister was in a coma then clearly one could not have his advice as to who should be appointed and the President would act in his own discretion.

If the Prime Minister was in a condition to tender advice, one would ask his advice as to whom he would wish to carry on his functions during his disability.

Question: Even before the death of the Prime Minister there have been rumours that you might not be staying on as President for too much longer? To what extent are these rumours true? If they are not true, would the new circumstances have affected your decision to go or stay [words illegible]?

President Clarke: Let me clarify one or two points that I think arise out of that question. It may be that things I have said at one time or another have been misconstrued or misunderstood. At no time did I ever contemplate resigning my position as President.



I always intended, presuming my life to be spared by the Almighty that I would complete my term which expires about the end of January, 1982. My term of office is independent of the life of a government so that even if there was a change of government I would in the ordinary course of things, continue until the end of January, 1982.

My doubts were never as to whether I would complete my term. The uncertainty arose in my mind as to whether I would serve another term. But that had at least two elements to it. One was whether I was wanted at all, and the other was, assuming I was wanted, whether I would wish to stay.

I have tried as far as possible [words illegible] out of my mind. I have always felt events would determine this. When people asked me about it I drew a parallel to the year 1979 in which I received a tremendous amount of advice from well wishers as to what should be done about my daughter's horse, Prince Pele, that was the leading three year old.

Some people said it should run in the Caribbean Classic. Some people said it should not. It should be reserved for the Trinidad Derby. Some even said it should not run in the Tobago Derby, and I received all sorts of advice as to what to do and what not to do.

As events turned out no decision had to be taken as equine flu hit the country. There was no Tobago Derby. There was no Trinidad Derby and there was no Caribbean Classic. I use that as a precedent and tell my advisers, well wishers and those who tender all sorts of comments that I will refrain from making any decision whatsoever until events unfurl themselves and it becomes clear whether the circumstances of my doing another term [words illegible]

#### PNM Meeting

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 13 Apr 81 p 1

[Article by John Babb: "PN Chambers Given Pledge of Support"]

[Excerpt] The ruling People's National Movement (PNM) will hold a special convention on Saturday, May 9, at the Chaguaramas Convention Centre to elect a new Political Leader.

In the meantime, the party's General Council which met in special session yesterday at Balisier House, unanimously agreed by resolution not to appoint an acting Political Leader.

The post of Political Leader became vacant with the death of Prime Minister Dr Eric Williams on March 29.

The 127 members who attended yesterday's meeting also unanimously recorded their satisfaction at President Clarke's appointment of Mr George Chambers as Prime Minister. They pledged their support for Mr Chambers during his term of office.

Yesterday's meeting, which lasted over an hour, will go down in the records as the General Council meeting that was held in the most relaxed atmosphere.

It was very much in contrast to meetings presided over by the late Dr Williams when one sensed a quiet sense of reservedness.

#### Mohammed Withdrawal

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 17 Apr 81 p 1

[Article by Ed Wynn Brant: "Way Cleared for Chambers as PNM leader"]

[Excerpts] Mr Kamaluddin Mohammed, one of three deputy political leaders in the ruling People's National Movement (PNM) has written the party chairman, Mr Francis Prevat, declining nomination for the post of political leader of the PNM.

It is the second time in eight years Mr Mohammed has declined political leadership of the PNM which he help found 25 years ago.

With Mr Mohammed, 53, (he celebrates his birthday today) declining nomination, the way is now clear for deputy political leader and Prime Minister George Chambers to be nominated, most likely unopposed, as the new political leader.

Should that be the case, the party will be operating with only two deputies-- Mr Mohammed and Mr Errol Mahabir.

In the letter to Chairman Prevat, dated April 15, Mr Mohammed said:

"It is my considered opinion that the political leader of the party, if at all possible, should be elected, particularly at this time, by consensus and acclamation. Since Mr Chambers is now Prime Minister, the election of any other person as political leader of the party will create serious problems which must affect the stability and unity of the movement.

"I have already assured Mr Chambers of my support and cooperation in the proper discharge of his functions as Prime Minister and will do the same in regard to the leadership of the party for which post, I will support him."

CSO: 3025

## TOBAGO ASSEMBLY SEEKS 1981 BUDGET INCREASES FOR MORE STAFF

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 16 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] The Tobago House of Assembly has prepared estimates for recurrent expenditure calling for \$15.4 million more than provided in the 1981 budget.

In the estimates submitted to the Minister of Finance, the Assembly is calling for provision to be made for increased staff and establishment of new positions in the government departments in Tobago.

The Assembly is calling for 34 new posts for the clerical establishment for general administration in addition to several new posts for technical officers in the division for road construction and maintenance, planning and design, building construction and maintenance, electrical services, mechanical engineering, stores and materials, health, the secretariat, community services and sports.

The posts as set out by the Assembly will call for expenditure of \$4.2 million, an increase of \$2.9 million in the budget provisions.

However, the largest revised amount proposed by the Assembly in its estimates is for \$12.2 million, an increase of \$6.7 million over the original estimates.

Estimates of the Tobago House of Assembly are to be laid in Parliament.

On Tuesday, members of the Assembly, led by the Chairman, Mr ANR Robinson, walked out of talks with the Ministry of Finance relating to the estimates.

Under extraordinary expenditure, the Assembly is calling for a new provision of \$2.1 million for the maintenance of main roads.

The Assembly has also requested provision of officers for tourist promotion for the Tourist Board in Tobago.

Under Development, the Assembly has estimated expenditure of \$177 million which includes a supplementary development programme of \$34.5 million. Original programme was for \$122.5 million.

The supplementary development programme calls for expenditure of \$24 million on roads, \$14.7 million on waters, \$4 million on electricity, \$1 million on telephone, \$1.5 million on sports and \$4 million on marketing--agriculture, manufacturing and tourism, in addition to other provision.

Original budget estimates put expenditure on finance at \$21.8 million; agriculture, lands and fisheries, \$11.3 million; local government and other services \$12 million; health \$3.7 million; industry and commerce, \$7.4 million; construction and maintenance, \$14.5 million; and transport and communication \$47.9 million.

CSO: 3025

## BRIEFS

MEXICAN EMBASSY--The Government of Mexico has established an embassy in Trinidad and Tobago. The mission which is headed by Mr Luis Bauza, acting Charge d' Affaires, is located at the Hilton Hotel and was set up on March 16. Establishment of the mission is designed to forge closer links between the oil-rich Republic and Trinidad and Tobago. Trinidad is a heavy importer of Mexican glass. Former Mexican President Luis Echeverria visited Trinidad in 1975 and held talks with the late Prime Minister Dr Eric Williams. [Text] [Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 16 Apr 81 p 4]

CSO: 3025



## OIL, TOURIST DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN PLANNING STAGE

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 7 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Grand Turk, Turks and Caicos (CANA)--The government of this British Colony has begun discussions with a number of north-west European investors interested in doing business here, official sources have said.

Investment projects on the drawing board include a Norwegian-backed oil refinery and a tourist resort.

Discussions have also focused on the possibility of a main highway through the Caicos, according to the sources.

The talks were announced five months after the conservative Progressive National Party (PDM) of then Chief Minister Oswald Skippings.

The projects being discussed are said to run into more than \$1 billion (US).

The Norwegian-backed oil refinery is said to cost \$600 million and is billed for West Caicos.

The resort is earmarked for East Caicos, with offered financing for the Spine Linke (the road) of over 100 miles through the Caicos in a joint venture with government which holds, in trust from the Crown, over two-thirds, or 68,000 acres, of undeveloped land.

The sources said that the British government is unwilling to provide more massive free grants and aid now that the private sector is responding positively.

But local ministers are said to be worried that short-term recurrent government expenses cannot be met from local revenue for some years until results come from new private investments.

The colony is seeking aid from the U.S., Canada, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the European Development Fund (EDF), as well as from Britain to bridge the gap until the economy can bear the public sector load. The opposition is claiming that the government has done nothing to alleviate chronic unemployment. Contractors in some of the islands, especially Grand Turk and Providenciales, have complained about a shortage of craftsmen in the building industry.

**END OF**

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**DATE FILMED**

18 May 1981